THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,391—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th „	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th „	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th „	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	6610	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th „	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd „	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th „	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th „	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
11th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th „	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Glasgow	6529	...	13 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	11 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5594	24 Augt.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4672	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	8000	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Cal	cutta
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7060	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	18 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7060	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	2 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apl.
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,031	489	839
„ Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1695	Thurs. 20th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri. 21st July	6 a.m.†	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 20th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, sailing Pasni, Gwador Chalbar about Wednesday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. „
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	26th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Dannecker	5,990	22nd July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

QUALITY AND VALUE.

JEWELRY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE
SHEFFIELD PLATE.

SPORTS.

We invite inspection of our comprehensive stock of **TROPHIES** suitable for all forms of sport.

MEDALS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded **3** Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND
EASY CHAIRS
have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

- Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
- Pratt's Motor Spirit.
- Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
- Grease.
- Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas ...	Rs.	1-2	per lb.
„ „	„ cooked on cut ...	„	2-8	„
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	„ ...	Re.	1-0	„
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	„ ...	„	1-0	„
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	„ ..	„	1-0	„
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each ...	„	1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each ...		Rs.	3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR-RESTAURANT-CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1st NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba)...Dep. 22·0
Delhi ....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will also run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

GOODS TRAFFIC to Delhi for the Durbar.

Special arrangements will be made for the quick despatch of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICE of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, required for employment in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musulmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

P. HOLLAND-PRYOR, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 13th July 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press:—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present

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A GREAT ATTRACTION.
THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.
THE KING'S DRIVE THROUGH LONDON.
FOOLSHEAD—WAITER.
M. PRINCE—FAITHLESS
AND
OTHER PICTURES.
SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER
FOR
NEXT WEEK'S SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
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BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE (IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES,) three big chawls opposite Elphinstone Road Station, on the north side of Elphinstone Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 83 of 1910.

Cassum Haji Jooseb ....Plaintiff
vs.
Currimbhai Ramji and others......Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji, Rusji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Crushna Fatta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khoja Karrimbhai Ramji and Khoja Lowji Keshawji, under and virtue of the power of sale given under the several indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 31st day of July 1905, the 30th day of April, 1906, and 2nd day of November, 1907, and pursuant to the decree in suit No. 83 of 1910, dated the 14th day of July 1910, hereafter referred to Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties, on the premises, on the undermentioned days at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Sale of Elphinstone Road Property, on SUNDAY, the 30th day of July, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.)

Both lots will be sold together.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78-78-208 208, 209-209-221-221, and New Nos. A-11977,11978, and New Survey Nos. 3-1923, 4-1924, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515 and Street Nos. 963, 966, 978, Ward Nos. 3499 (2), Street No. 963 A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963, B Ward No. 3503 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the east by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the west by a water passage, on or towards the north by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the south by the Public Passage.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,230 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone side of Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49,51,88 and New No. A/11934, 12849, and New Survey No. 1B/1927, 1C/1927, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward Nos. 3503, (2), and Street No. 967 A. Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Kasinath Vithoba and on or towards the South by the Public passage, and all aforesaid properties were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, Carimbhoy Ramji and Lowji Kessowji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1911.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Ratoobally Karmalli, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 4, Pejara Gully, Shaikh Memon Street, next to Messrs. Ramchander Lalji's Shop, goods of the shop containing cashmere, tweed, alpacca, Oxford longcloth, mulmuls, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

Cash required at the time of sale and the goods to be taken delivery of on the same day.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdoolabhoy Kikabhoy and Kaderbhoy Kikabhoy traded as Kaderbhoy Kikabhoy, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 21st day of July, 1911, at 3 p. m. S. T.—

At Mirza Street.

A large number of window glass cases, loose mirrors, etc.

At Nagdevi Cross Lane,

A large number of window glass cases, loose mirrors, etc.

At Bappala Street,

Window glasses, etc.

The above goods in 3 godowns will be sold in one lot at Bappala street. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, sofas, dressing and writing tables, hat-stands, almiras, cupboards, phonographs, clocks and other sundries and iron safes, etc.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
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SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owners.—

1 very valuable diamond, pearl and emerald necklace of English-make.

1 very valuable diamond and ruby necklace of English-make.

The above will be on view from Friday next.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE, at Mathra City, near Delhi, North-West Provinces.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Dhanalal Mathuradas and another, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The right, title and interest of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee, as the Assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named insolvents, in a house or haveli and the hall, bearing No. 6, situate at Shraogi's Street, Mathra, and bounded on the east by a passage, the entrance to the house and the hall, on the west by the house of deceased Jagonnath, on the south by another house belonging to said insolvents, and on the north by a closed passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

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On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French-polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror-door almyrahs, tapestry-lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teapoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriters, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists.

Also one full-size billiard table, by Thurston, with accessories complete.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 20th July, 1911.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
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HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „	3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND............ £	800,000

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Rangoon,
Mandalay,
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Kandy
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Acting Manager.

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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
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BANKS.

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Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

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Odessa
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Peking
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Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

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GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	„ 109,674
Annual Income	...	„ 1,451,096
Assets	...	„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. R. H. S. Isaac, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at 2 Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway, near the Church, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, leather lined dining chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiter, carved sofas and chairs, one large gramaphone, one handsome English clock by Newton and Co., London, English palm stands, carved teapoys, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, brass and iron bed-steads, lamps, rich carpets, almyrahs, cup-boards, mahogany cloth presses, English chairs, one Zanzibar parrot in cage, copper utensils, etc., etc.

One handsome powerful chestnut Australian mare, 6 years 15 hands, very fast trapper.

One handsome strong light English-built rubber-tyred victoria, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

Sets of brass mounted harness, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

The mare at the Wellington Mews and the carriages at the stable below Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Office.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Parel Road, Samuel Street, Khaduck and Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Mr. Sooleman Cassam Haji Mitha, the mortgagee of the undermentioned properties, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the dates and at the times given below the following pieces of land buildings, hereditaments and premises described below :—

Lot No. I.

On SATURDAY, 12th August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land on ground situate on the east side of Parel Road, Chinch Pooglee, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the two bungalows or buildings, stables, kitchens, standing thereon, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 2320 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, and is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New Survey No. 1-3619, by the Municipality under Ward E, No. 7434 (2) and (3), and Street Nos. 91 A and B, and is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the west by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topen and now of Shewram Gopal Vaidya, and on or towards the south, formerly by the property belonging to the late Sir Tharia Topen and now of Dharamseybhoy Jewraj and Allarakhia Jewraj, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Lady Janbai.

Lot No. II.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

First.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 113½ square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by the House of Khoja Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the east by a sweeper's gully and or towards the west by the said Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, and which said piece of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1280, New No. 7027, Old Survey No. 211, and New Survey No. 2800, and the said house is assessed by the Municipal assessor of rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 1675, Street No. 203-205, Samuel Street, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out houses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1280/2, New No. 7026, Old Survey No.—and New Survey 11 No. 2801, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No.1676 and Street No. 207-209, containing by 7 admeasurment 104—square yards be the same, little, 9 more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, on or towards the north by the gully common to those premises and the house formerly of Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy, and on or towards the south by the property herein before described, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

The said first and secondly described premises will be put up for sale together in one lot.

Lot No. III.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual fazendary land or ground together with the building standing thereon, admeasuring 111 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less and situate fronting in the south side of Nizampada Road commonly called Khaduck or Chutree Serang Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and under Municipal Ward No. 3214, Street No. 1 and 3, and which said property is bounded on the north and east by the house of Mr. Bhanji Jewraj, on the west and north by Chutree Serang Street, on or towards the south partly by sweeper's passage, and which said property is now in the occupation of the mortgagor and bears New No.—Survey No. 1, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Lot No. IV.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land with the bungalow, out houses, and stables standing thereon, situate on the north side of Narayen Datulkar Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, and within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5723 esquare yards, be the same, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 86, and New No. A 16406, and Old Survey No. 1-29, and New Survey No. 7220, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3347, Street No. 9, Narayen Dabulkar Street, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north formerly by the property of Mr. Bomanji Edulji Morris, and now of Thucker Vassanji Tricumjee, on or towards the east by the compound partly wall dividing the said premises from other properties, formerly belonging to Hormasji Nowroji Cooper, but now belonging to Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the south-east by Narayen Dabulkar Road, on or towards the south by the property of Mohamadbhoy Ramji and on or towards the west by a public foot-path or Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Sir Tharia Topen and are now in the possession of the mortgagor, and which said premises are described in an indenture or lease bearing date the 18th day of April, 1854, and expressed to be made between the Hon'ble the East India Company of the one part, and Bachoobai, widow and administratrix of the late Framji Cawasji Banaji, of the other part.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., Old Secretariat Apollo Street. Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1911.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18.] [BOMBAY, July 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 15-16		3-16
do. Rentes	95	1-4	
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	52 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-28	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-45		1-2
do. do. New York	4-86 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	1 7-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian bazars buying.

PORT SAID, July 19.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Persia" has shipped £300,000 for India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier.	Moderate business.
Futures	...	Feverish.
East Indian	...	......
Manchester		Buyers indifferent.
Total Sales	...	6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000
Imports	...	3,000
Mid-Americans	...	7·59—22
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	10 1-16—1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·19 —20	6·96 —20	6·63 —18	6·51 —18	6·49 —18

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·48 —18	6·48 —19	6·49 —19	6·50 —19

New York Official noon call October 12·27 Jan. 12·17.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct, 12·25 Jan, 12·28.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	Nil
Receipts at " Last year	...	14,009
Exports to Great Britain	...	2,000
Exports to Continent	...	Nil
Spot Cotton—		14·30—25

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·21—28
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·22—29
Declined on unfavorable cables and advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 14 1-2—1-8
Futures month of Oct.	... 12·18—30
Futures month of Dec.	... 12·15—31
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 13-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 15-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 6 1-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 6 7-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 9-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 11-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 6 5-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 9-16
Good Broach	d 6 26-32
F. G. Broach	d 6 31-32
Fine Broach	d 7 4-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.	d 7 1-8

Buyers &c.—Sellers.
Months—July-Aug.

YARN.

Banner Mill Twist	11 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn	11 1-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...32 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 45 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 47 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...42 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Nearest Value.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...71+1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...64 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 5 1-2—Sellers—Firmer.

METALS —

Copper Braziers ...£ 68
Yellow Metal ...d 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 6-8

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.....Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

"Kilkerran."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...15—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Quiet and little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Dull—Quite neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 11 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Flat. Not much doing. Closed firmer.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16 0 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July-August.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ......
Do do. July—11—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—11—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ......
Do. do. July—11 1-2—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—11 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... .
Do. do. July—12—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—12—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. do. July—12 1 1-2—Value.
Aug.-Nov.—12 1 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Higher prices asked. Firm but little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [19TH July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 17th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	32	38,201
B B and C I Railway	57	67,515

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-16d. demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Little business has been done, and the Banks closed early pending Council Bills allotments. Far eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...183
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

A large business has been done during the day at and about our quotations and the market closes steady as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 5 0
Settlement	" 96 4 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 24 3-8 for ready and 24 7-16 forward. New York was unchanged at 52 7-8. The local market opened steady at 61 1-16 for ready bars and closes unchanged. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	" 62 1 0
" 1st Settlement	" 62 0 0
" 2nd Settlement	" 61 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Another sharp decline in the home markets was reported in the telegrams to hand this morning. These continued declines must naturally cause an easier feeling here, but until more favourable accounts are received from up-country regarding the weather, any appreciable drop in prices cannot be anticipated. To-day rates are a trifle easier, but sellers are scarce, and buyers are holding off. Quotations are as under, but are nominal as there is no business doing.

For ready cotton the enquiry is limited. Exporters are practically out of the market, and mills are buying from hand to mouth.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 318	March,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	" 321	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	" 317	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	" 307	"
Fine M G Khandeish	" 296	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	" 286	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 305	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 295	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 287	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 265	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales
Total Imports	2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·21 +03	7·00 +04	6·67 +01	6·59 +05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April
6·54 +05	6·54 +05	6·54 +03	6·55 +06	6·56 +06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.
September	" 13 3 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet. We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready	" 7 14 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	" 6 14 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 58 8 0
Black Kutni	" 44 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet but steady. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 22 0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steadier. We Quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 1 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone quiet. Stocks very small.
We Quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 42 0 0

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 6 10 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—
White Delhi ready. ... Rs. 4 11 0 R. T.
" " Sept ... Rs. 5 2 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	1,727 1-2
Bank of Burma	137 C D
Bank of India	66 3-4 XD
Eastern Bank	79
Indian Specie	52 1-20 D

MILLS.

David	388 3-4
Kohinoor	687 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,610
New Great Eastern	177 1-2
Standard	957 1-2
Imperial Mill	132 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	137
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	172
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,165
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16 3-4
Treacher and Co.	525
Bombay United	560

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500

A big lot of Central Provinces Ry. changed hands.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	8,160	bales
Wheat	21,786	cwts.
Linseed	5,576	"
Rapeseed	7,810	"
Gingellyseed	96	"
Poppyseed	3,156	"
Groundnuts	526	"
Castorseed	9,663	"
Rice	1,393	"
Myrabollams	1,248	"
Cottonseed	8,248	"
Mowraseed	20,148	"
Gram	631	"
Joowar	386	"
Maize	817	"

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

The monthly statement of earnings for June 1911.

	Earnings for June, 1911.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	1,80,031	+ 14,786	+ 8·95
* Light and Power Supply	55,302	+ 11,115	+ 25·15
Total	2,35,333	+ 25,901	+ 12·36

	Total Earnings from January 1911.	Increase or Decrease over the same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction	11,16,953	+ 64,810	+ 6·16
* Light and Power Supply	3,13,479	+ 57,450	+ 22·43
Total	14,30,432	+1,22,260	+ 9·34

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramways.

DAILY EXPORTS,—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—3 bales silk-waste and 8 bales silk kalloons, Killick Nixon and Co ; 70 bales wool, J Karra ; 100 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 35 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 1 bale wool, M Balia ; 7 bales wool, E D Sasson and Co ; 93 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 75 bales wool, E Doss and Co ; 17 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co ; 90 bales wool and goat-hair, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—31 bales hemp and 24 bales hemp ropes, Turner Morrison and Co ; 10 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 50 bales savri cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 10 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 52 casks skins, Emrich N Stein ; 210 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 201 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—20 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—136 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—15,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,031 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal ; 87 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, Wagji Becher, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, 5,747 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 1,400 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Leslie s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchund and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels s—120 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.
Steenbergen s—250 bales hemp, M Moolji ; 150 cwts cashewnuts, M Ganesh and Co ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR GENOA.

Sibirien s—200 tons old iron, T Hakimji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—245 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—1,285 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 265 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—700 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 150 bales cotton M Bhimji and Co; 404 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR FUIME.

Trieste s—220 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—448 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co 560 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—50 bales twist, M Amersey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1,052 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Ceylon Maru s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—230 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Vorwaerts s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vorwaerts s—1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—29 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 15th July 1911, by Council Bills	a £ 8,138,073
Balance to be remitted from 16th July 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 9,020,227

a Of this sum £1,333,330 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	18	8	30 p. m.	15	10
Teheran	19	12	20 p. m.	2	30
Suez	19	2	30 p. m.	0	30

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Weining beyond Indian Frontier (12-7-11).

Moulmein routes to Siam via Raheng and via Kanburi interrupted within Indian Frontier (17-7-11).

Zanzibar Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m. (11-7-11.)

Telegrams for Rabat Casablanca and especially Mogador are subject to very great delay. Telegrams for Mogador cannot be accepted except at sender's risk (18-7-11.)

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 20th July.

1 The British Infantry Range at Colaba is available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 22nd instant from 4 p. m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, next, the 25th instant from 6 p. m. to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

It is reported that Messrs. Krupp, the famous firm of armourers in Essen, have purchesed 500 acres of land near Maubeuge, in the north of France, where they will erect an extensive factory, and thus avoid the French duties on their goods.

Mr. Walter Winans, the well-known exhibitor of champion horses, who is also the champion revolver shot of the world, is about to dispose of all his show horses and to give up his English home, Surrenden Park, Kent. In future he will chiefly reside in Brussels.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VACHA.—July 17, Dorabjee Furdoonjee Vacha, son-in-law of the late Mr. Dady Behram of London, Partner in the firm of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Co, age 61. (Foreign Papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GLANDER—July 8, at Mussoorie, Mary Eliza Glander the wife of W. H. Glander.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 11m. Sunsets 7h. 18m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction : "The Naval Review at Spithead."

Maxim : "In an idle life there is something unmanly."—H. Stowell Brown.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the English mails of the 7th instant, which left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 8 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quilimane, Beira, Lourenco Marques and places in South Africa per s.s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon p.m., to-day, instead of on the 19th instant, as previously advertised.

ACCIDENT TO A BULLOCK.—A cart-driver, named Sukhia Lukhia, was driving his cart, which was loaded with bags of charcoal, along Apollo Street, towards Colaba, behind a line of other carts, on Tuesday, when one of the bullocks shied and swerved suddenly to the right. As it did so, the animal came on the tram track, and tramcar No. 34, coming up from the Colaba side, struck it on the head. The animal fell and expired within a quarter of an hour.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, at the Morgue, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman, named Baratbee, the wife of one Ahmedshah Usufshah, aged 50. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased who resided in a house at Duncan Road, died suddenly after a quarrel. Superintendent Meyers on hearing of the incident repaired to the scene. It appeared that the deceased's son-in-law, named Chand Amin, his brother and another man went to the deceased's place and desired to take away her daughter to Chand's house. The girl who is about thirteen or fourteen years of age refused to go to her husband's place and clung to her mother. It is alleged that, in the course of the struggle that ensued, the mother and the girl fell and as they were being pulled up, the deceased fell from the 'otta' on the road, a height of three feet and a half. She was assisted in getting up and she went into her room. On Tuesday, she became ill and subsequently died. The Police Surgeon said that death was due to arsenic poisoning. The quantity of arsenic found in the stomach was so large that in witness' opinion it could not have been administered by any one but herself. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE FOLLIES.

In view of Mr. Henry Dallas' forthcoming vist to Bombay with a fully authorized company of "Follies," it is interesting to learn that some fifteen years ago the two Baddeley Brothers, the famous lawn tennis players, formed a little amateur troupe of pierrots in one of the London suburbs. It was so successful that some of its members calling themselves "The Follies" started on a a tour of some of the seaside towns. The now celebrated Harry Pelissier was one of them and from the time he took over control, the troupe began to make its mark. The manager not only wrote all the music for his entertainment, but introduced new features in the way of burlesques beyond the ambition of any other pierrot company. In 1896, they made their last appearance at a music-hall. In 1897, "The Follies" opened at the Royalty Theatre, London, giving the whole evening's entertainment. They moved from there to Terry's Theatre, but that proved too small for them and in 1898, they started their first season at the Apollo, which is now their headquarters. They are now playing there to crowded houses.

No doubt the Bombay public will be pleased to visit the "Follies" next Saturday at the Novelty Theatre. Their appreciation is already seen from the excellent booking at Soundy's.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Looking to the fact that the current week's programme is practically full of star films, there is little to be wondered at that crowded houses are seen at every session this week. The film showing the Royal progress through London is one of the finest ever seen in Bombay, while the picture depicting the great naval review at Spithead is another magnificent film, from which the on-looker is able to gather an idea of the might of the British Empire. "Youth the Winner" is a finely-acted pathetic story, while the comic element in the programme is well maintained by a number of pictures, chief among which is "Foolshead As Waiter." In this picture—the comedian is seen at his best and it sends the audience home every evening with laughter. At the end of the programme, an extra attraction is provided in the shape of the Coronation Film.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th July.

571. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday, the 23rd and Wednesday, 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

572. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 30th instant, from 9 a. m., to 12 noon.

573. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "I" Company.

No 7154 Cadet J W E Cockrane, No 7155 Cadet F W Gillett, No 7156 Cadet A McGill, No 7157 Cadet L E Richardson, No 7158 Cadet D Cowper, and No 7159 Cadet B H F Pruce.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th July.

186. Ambulance Class.—A St. Johns Ambulance Class for members of the B. V. A. will shortly be commenced.

Members wishing to attend the course are requested to send their names into the Adjutant B. V. A. Headquarters, when further particulars will be issued.

191. Badges Class—Badges for Company Classification for all members of No 2 Company can be obtained from Corps Head Quarters any day (except Sunday) from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

193. Transfers—Gunner C Barker is transferred from No 4 to No 2 Sub-Division No 2 Company at his own request.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay F. C. vs. By. Ry. Institute.

IN the Harwood League on Wednesday evening, the opposing teams on the Cooperage, Bombay, were the Bombay Football Club and the Byculla Railway Institute. The weather was fine but for a brief shower before the game, but the attendance was not large.

The Byculla team started one man short, but in spite of this made efforts to force the pace, although their goal keeper was given a busy and anxious time by the Bombay F.C. forwards soon after the start. After some uneventful exchanges, Foskett put in a long shot which beat the Byculla custodian and a moment later Templeton added another point to his side's score. The Bombay F.C. continued to press, but play was uninteresting and ragged. Although almost constantly in their opponents' penalty area the shooting of the Bombay F.C. was somewhat weak and inaccurate and play palled on the spectators. The Railway goal-keeper was tested by Templeton and Brewin, but managed to save. Half-time came with the score :—

Bombay F. C. .... 2 goals.
Byculla Ry. Institute .... nil.

After a momentary dash by the Byculla team, the Bombay F. C. backs returned the ball to their forwards, and Templeton, getting close to the goal, gave his side a third point. Midfield play ensued until G. Brewin came up and beat Joyce with a ground shot. Notwithstanding the fact that the Byculla men looked a beaten team, their forwards when fed by the backs played a plucky uphill game, although the football was not of the first order. The Bombay F. C. had a distinct advantage, but as, in the first half, their shooting was in many instances erratic. After some minutes of disconnected play, Elliott put a fifth goal to his side's credit with a long ground-shot and this Templeton followed up with a sixth which Joyce might have saved. Soon after time came with the score :—

Bombay F. C. .... 6 goals
Byculla Ry. Institute.......... nil.

The teams were as follows :—

BOMBAY F. C. :—Goal, Walker ; backs Harwood and Ross; half-backs, Schultz, Johnson and Foskett; forwards, T. Brewin, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, Elliott and Barnard.

BYCULLA RY. INSTITUTE :—Goal, Joyce ; backs Major and Gardiner ; half-backs, Henderson, Lobo, and A. N. Other ; forwards, Brown, Smith, Banfield, and Cousens.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	7	7	0	0	43	1	14
R. G. A.	7	5	1	1	22	7	11
Bombay F. C.	8	4	2	2	16	10	10
Bombay Gymkhana	7	2	3	2	20	12	6
Telegraphs	8	3	5	0	7	19	6
Byculla Ry. Institute	8	2	5	1	4	29	5
Y. M. C. A.	8	2	6	0	4	18	4
B. V. A.	7	1	4	2	2	27	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE second mud sports meeting of the present season were held on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon. Except for a brief shower, the weather was enjoyable and a large attendence, amongst which there were a great many ladies, watched a full programme of seven events with interest. The entries were good, particularly for the ladies' items and provoked amusement as well as keen competition. In tilting at the ring for ladies, two extra heats had to be ridden before a decision was reached and in the "musical chairs" there was a close finish between Mrs. McCausland and Mrs. Priestley. The Marketing Stakes, in which the men competitors, on horse-back behind a fence, shouted in chorus orders to their lady-partners, for well-assorted baskets of vegetables was very laugable, and the last event the "Scurry" was won with some ease by Mr. Rommels' mount, while a close race for second place went to Mr. T. Moore on his own horse "Tapoo." Results :—

Fence and tent-peg : 1, Lieut. Knight-Bruce ; 2, T. Moore.

Ladies tilting at the ring : 1, Mrs. Reynolds; 2, Mrs. McCausland; 3, Mrs. Priestley.

Ball and Bucket, Fence and Polo Ball conditions : Rider will start with a polo ball and polo stick in hand. The polo ball must be dropped into a bucket which is placed about 50 yards before the fence, at full speed. A polo ball will be teed about 15 yards beyond the fence. The rider, after taking the fence, will drive the ball through the goal posts :—1, H. G. W. Meikle ; 2, W. L. Graham ; 3, Lieut. Knight-Bruce.

Ladies' musical chairs :—1, Mrs. McCausland ; 2, Mrs. Priestley ; 3, Mrs. Birkett.

Unsaddling Race : 1, Capt. Haymes ; 2, A. E. Baird ; 3, W. Moulton.

Marketing Stakes (Ladies' Nomination.)—Conditions: Competitors at the starting post will be given a closed basket containing a list of vegetables. They will ride round the course and after handing horses to syces will open the baskets, take out the list and hand the basket to their partners. The gentlemen will take up their position behind the fence near to which tables are placed, bearing the vegetables and presided over by the ladies. Gentlemen will then open the envelope containing the list and call out their orders to their partners. After the ladies have placed the required articles in the basket they will tie it up and hand over at the fence to their partners who will return home round the course bringing the list with them. First in with the correct articles to win. 1, A. E. Reynolds ; 2, E. G. Pearson.

Horse Scurry :—

A. Kuhns' Twister (ridden by A. Rommels) scr.... 1
T. Moore's Tapoo (ridden by owner) 10 yds....... 2
H. S. W. Brent's Cetewayo (ridden by owner) 10 yds.......... 3

CRICKET.

MESSRS. COX & CO. vs. ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC CLUB.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the All Bandra Catholic Club by 31 runs. The following are the scores :—

COX & CO.

Driver, b Mendes	3
Gheesta, b Mendes	0
Leo, b Mendes	1
J Suntoke, b Pereira	1
Braganza, c Fernandes, b Pereira	8
Shannon, b Mendes	8
S Suntoke, b Pereira	2
Mayor, run out	0
Bhat, b Mendes	1
Varidragine, not out	1
Mendonca, run out	0
Extras	8
Total	33

ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC CLUB.

L G Fernandes, c Braganza b J Suntoke	8
Mendes, c Shannon, b Braganza	5
P Pereira, b Braganza	0
J F Pereira, b Bhat	8
Alexander, c S untoke, b Braganza	7
A DiMonte, c Braganza, b J Suntoke	9
C H Gonsalves, l b w b J Suntoke	2
D Gonsalves st Gheesta b J Suntoke	1
F D'Sa not out	5
A Gonsalves, c Braganza b J Suntoke	0
F DSouza, b J Suntoke	4
Extras	16
Total	65

The chief mineralogist of the Canadian Geographical Survey, who has been examining chromite ore from the Montreal pit, near Black Lake, has established beyond all doubt (says a United States Consular report) that this ore contains an appreciable proportion of diamonds in small crystals. The diamonds are too small to be of use as gems, but there are so many of them that it is a question whether or not it would pay to separate them, as a by-product in the concentration of chromite and sell them as diamond dust.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

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Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
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THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH ENERGY

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science; Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes :—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems : they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes :—That the Pearls are giving excellent results Please send another four bottles as early as possible

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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The Standard Recipe for Home-made Self-Raising Flour.

To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the sure raising powder—and mix dry.

You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops etc.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. 52B LIVERPOOL

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, will sail to-day for Busreh, etc., via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Braziliana, 2,438 tons, Captain J Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, 3,107 tons, Captain S. A. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain G J Goss, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons, Captain H Findlay, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Crossby, 2,530 tons Captain J H Boney, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, etc., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain E D Pratt, sailed yesterday for Busreh, &c., with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 18th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr ... Luck	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	B H Jones	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt Comdr ... Finnis	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Lt W Taylor	Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 19.

Arcadia	3573	Barcham	Shanghai	2-3	P & O Co
Braziliana	2438	Snowden			W & A Graham & Co
Chiasapeake	2886	Read			Standard Oil Co
Clan Ferguson	3107	Jones			J Finlay & Co
Evandale	2468	Wilkie			
Fakhri	2555	Baldwin			Bo & H S N Co
Dymeric	2558	Williams			E Tajbhoy
Galles	555	Wratt			K Nixon & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen			F F Campbell & Co
Lawoe	1817	Francis			H T Ayoob
Nurani	2870	Crebbin	Calcutta		T M & Co
Othello	3327	Maclaren			J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan	2565	Born			Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bossano	2763	Boaball	Karachi	26-7	J F & Co
B Clan Leslie	2499	Goodwin	Dunkirk	31-7	J F & Co
D&R City of Glasgow	4119	Findlay	Karachi	19-7	K N & Co
D&E Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Antwerp	24-7	W & A Graham & Co
F Kanzler	1652	Shult	Zanzibar	20-7	A Strandes & Co
K Khosru	2410	Honnah	Jeddah	20-17	Bo&P S N Co
6 Crossby	2531	Bovey			T Morrison & Co
N Steenberger	2455	Jange	Rotterdam		W & A Graham & Co
O Islami	1604	Green	Jeddah	5-8	B & P S N Co
P Ariel	2209	Hyde	Antwerp	24-1	T Morrison & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Ranee	3634	McLennan	Rangoon	23-7	T Morrison & Co
2 Scindia	3053	Kelso	L'pool	23-7	W& A Graham & Co
3 Siberien	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	29-7	Bo S N Co
4 Cloasham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	19-7	W & A Graham & Co
5 Ceylon	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	28-7	N Y Kaisha
Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste	1-8	A L S N Co
10&11 Vorwaerts	3727	Dannecker	Kobe	22-7	A L S N Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Ashbury	London	29-7	P & O Co
14 Lhasa	750	McDiarmid	Karachi	21-7	M M & Co
M W D D					
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
H W P D					
Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
B I DOCK					
Kasara	505	Elton			M M & Co
H W V D					
Kola	510	Morrison	Busreh	20-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel	Commander	From
19	Nurani	Crebbin	Calcutta June 20
	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok June 29
	Clan Ferguson	Jones	Liverpool June27
	Itinda	Goss	Rangoon July 6

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Alavi	Grey	Antwerp &c.
	Surada	Alton	Calcutta
	Sevazi	Obbey	Calcutta &c
	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Liverpool &c
	Crossby	Boney	Baltimore
	Madura	Pratt	Busreh &c
	Brasiliana	Snowdon	Calcutta

The steamer Kola, Morrison for Busreh &c. obtained her port clearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Is'ami, for Jeddah.
" Vorwaerts, for China &c.
" Salsette, for London.
" Orscolo, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
12	Merton Hall	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Franz Ferdinand," from Japan, left Colombo on the 18th instant, and is due here on Saturday morning, the 22nd instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," July 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 7th instant which left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Doune, Mrs
Edgeley, Mr E G
Goff, Mr C E
Greenop, Mr T C
Khan, Mr A A
McMeekin, Mrs
Muen's Mr W ayah
Panton, Miss
Smith, Rev D F
Thomas, Capt C S W
Mrs Treloar's ayah
Wilson, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Askwith, Mr J
Anderson, Mr A
Ansley, Col J H
Anderson, Capt G H
Benson, Mr T
Brinckman, Mr F
Baksh, Mrs
Chand Lal Gokal
Hide, Mr and Mrs P
Hardinge, Capt H R Von D
Kerr, Mr F S
Kushed Ara, Miss
Lawson, Capt C S
Long, Capt and 2 native servants
McMahon, Mr P S
Pride, Mr A
Qutla, Mr A
Ranga Rao B
Ranga Row V K
Rasulam, Miss
Smallwood, Mr C
Southall, Mr W
Vincent, Maj B
Venkatachellum, Mr
Mr Venkatachellum's, native servant

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Ashby, Mr G
Makins, Col
Mitchell, Mr P R
Rees, Mr J C
Saito, Mr H
Waterhouse, Mr A W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Kaka, Mr S M
Mitha, Mr S H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Curry, Mr J C
Higgins, Mr G F
Balli, Mr D C
Shilliday, Mr J A

Intimation has been received from London that Professor Ramamurti has been injured in a performance. The exact nature of the accident is not yet available.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	0	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	0	0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3	10	0	per two tins

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 20th July, 1911.

A YEAR'S TRADE IN INDIA.

Mr. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, has just issued an exhaustive review of the Trade of India in 1910-11, in which he shows that this country participated fully in the revival of trade which had been more or less general throughout the world. While the great advance in prices in 1909, was not an element of health, since it was due to shortage of cotton and foodstuffs he writes, that which took place in 1910, though only amounting to about one-half of the rise in the previous year, resulted largely from real improvement in demand. The most important feature, however, was the sustained high cost of cotton, while the period covered by the Indian official year was remarkable for the climax in rubber, for its subsequent decline to about half of the maximum attained and for the booms in tin and in coffee. India's grand total of exports and imports was Rs. 385·32 crores, as against Rs. 348·76 in 1909-10, the increase being equal to 10·48 per cent. The total includes some Rs. 4·26 crores of foreign merchandise re-exported, but excludes about Rs. 4·35 of stores imported by Government, of which Rs. 1·94 crores represent material for State Railways. Exports represented 56·12 per cent. of the grand total—216·25 crores as against 194·28 crores in the previous year, the increase representing 60·12 per cent. of the total increase in trade and 11·31 per cent. on the export figures for 1909-10. Imports has a total value of Rs. 169·06 crores as against 154·48, the advance being equivalent to 9·44 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise represented 53·17 per cent. of the total trade as against 52·9 per cent. in 1909-10, an increase of 11·04 per cent., which accounts for 55·73 per cent. of the total increase in the year's trade. Re-exports of foreign merchandise advanced from Rs. 3·39 crores to Rs. 4·26 crores, the increase being 25·74 per cent., an exceptional feature being the large re-exportation of cane sugar to the United Kingdom and other countries. Bombay is shown to have done 32·6 per cent. of the total trade in place of 31·2 per cent. in the previous year, showing an increased aggregate of Rs. 110·39 crores, equivalent to 16·1 per cent. Her exports advanced by Rs. 7·49 crores and her imports by Rs. 7·81 crores.

Exports of Indian merchandise formed 60·52 per cent. of the sum of imports and exports and 97·96 per cent. of the total exports as against 60·5 per cent. and 98·2 per cent. in 1909-10. The total value was Rs. 204·87 crores as against Rs. 184·5 crores, the increase being equal to 11·04 per cent. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles formed 46 per cent. compared with 45·3 per cent., the principal items being raw cotton, seeds and raw jute. In cotton the advance was entirely due to the rise in price and amounted to Rs. 3·67 crores or 11·7 per cent., creating the record total of Rs. 35·10 crores, though the quantity was less than in 1909-10. The value of exports of cotton goods declined by a net Rs. 90·36 lakhs, notwithstanding the increase in quantity. Articles of food and drink constitute some 27 per cent. of the total exports, showing an advance of 6·34 crores or 12·92 per cent. Of this class rice represented 41·96 per cent., the advance of the year being 27·34 per cent., wheat and wheat flour showed an increase of 2·16 per cent. "Other food grains" showed a decline of 13 per cent., whilst all other articles of food and drink marked increases. Tea rose by 70·9 lakhs; coffee by 23·52 lakhs; fruit and vegetables by 7·92 lakhs; provisions by 13·65 and spices by 10·09 lakhs. The export of metals and manufactures thereof represented 0·6 per cent. of the total exports, but in 1910-11, the percentage exceeded 0·7 as the value under this head advanced by 31·46 per cent. to a crore and three quarters rupees. Of this increase manganese ore, with a value of 91·9 lakhs contributed Rs. 12·79 lakhs. Among re-exported foreign merchandise, the largest single item is, as usual cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn with a total of Rs. 1·61 crores, which is more by Rs. 39·37 lakhs than the total of 1909-10. Metals and hardware showed an increase of 9·73 lakhs; raw wool by Rs. 68,000, provisions by Rs. 3·39 lakhs and approach by three lakhs. Among other items the value of re-exported oil advanced by Rs. 78,500, sugar by Rs. 15·85 lakhs—or nearly 96 per cent. as a result of re-exportations of Java and Mauritius sugars in response to high prices in England.

Imports of merchandise are set down as equivalent to about 33·1 per cent. of the whole value of India's sea-borne trade. Its value in 1909-10 was Rs. 117·06 crores, but in the year under review it rose to Rs. 129·36 crores—equal to 10·5 per cent. articles manufactured or partly manufactured made up the largest proportion. The total increase in cotton goods within that class amounted to Rs. 5·47 crores or 13·9 per cent. bringing the total value up from Rs. 39·37 crores to Rs. 44·84 crores Grey goods, with a value of Rs. 17·69 crores represented 39·5 per cent. of the cotton goods and the increase of Rs. 17·42 lakhs in this class represented an advance of about one per cent. While goods rose by 24·3 per cent. coloured goods advanced by over three crores, while yarns showed a decline of Rs. 18·24 crores. Silk and woollen goods showed increases of Rs. 49·77 lakhs and Rs. 93·86 lakhs respectively. Apparel rose by Rs. 71·63 lakhs while other notable advances in this class were Rs. 28·29 lakhs in glass and glassware and Rs. 36·62 lakhs in carriages. The value of imported metals and manufactures thereof rose by nearly three per cent. Railway plant with a total of Rs. 4·25 crores showed a decrease of Rs. 119·52 lakhs and there was a decline of Rs. 33·03 lakhs under machinery. Imports of copper, steel, hardware and cutlery all increased, while chemicals showed a decline. Imports of tobacco fell by Rs. 45·68 lakhs. The growth in the imports of oils is shown to have been maintained, the total rising by Rs. 25·77 lakhs to Rs. 3·61 crores. The increase proceeded solely from the arrivals of mineral oils from the United Kingdom, Sumatra and Russia, which showed at Rs. 3·39 crores, an advance of Rs. 24·26 lakhs aided in part by a rise of 7·4 per cent. in raw materials declined, mainly due to a contraction in precious stones of Rs. 2·12 lakhs and Rs. 12·47 lakhs in raw silk against increases of Rs. 13·07 in timber and Rs. 5·28 lakhs in wool.

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A Point of Cricket Law. A not unimportant and interesting point of cricket law is discussed in several of the Home papers. This is raised by the selection of Tarrant, the Middlesex professional to take part in the test trial match, and consequently the presumed intention of the M.C.C. to play him in next year's test matches, if he shows sufficiently good form. Tarrant, of course, is an Australian, bred and born and although he now earns his living by playing cricket for Middlesex, his claim to be representative of English cricket must be regarded as very slight. The eligibility of players of one nationality to play for another country than their own is not, of course, a new question; it has cropped up on three or four occasions, but this time appears to be attracting considerably more attention than it has before. When the question does occur, it never fails to create some amount of unpleasant feeling and it would be well, no doubt, if the rules of test match cricket were altered to be a little more in accord with popular sentiment on the subject. These rules, which the M.C.C. re-published the other day without apparent reason—although some people connect their re-appearance with Tarrant's selection—declare that a cricketer may "elect to play for any country in which he is residing, and has resided for not less than the four years immediately preceding." This provision obviously makes it legal for Tarrant to represent England, as he has now been living in England and has been "qualified" for Middlesex for some years. But we are sure that if he is selected to appear in the Test match eleven next year, sportsmen throughout the country will resent the action of the Test Match Committee. There may have been a time when some excuse existed for such selections, but under the new conditions of first-class cricket we think that time is over. The instance of a similar objection, which will most readily occur to cricketers in India, was that when the Jam Sahib was first chosen to play for England. There were reasons however to be urged in favour of selecting "K. S. Ranjitsinjhi" which do not apply to the case of Tarrant. The former learnt all but his very elementary cricket in England, and although not an Englishman, he might be regarded as a product of and representative of English cricket. Nothing of the same kind can be said in support of Tarrant's selection. He was already a distinguished Australian cricketer before he came to England, although of course he had never played in a Test match. The principle involved in his selection for England might easily be extended, and one can imagine how distasteful cricketers would find it should the English team ever include, say three Australians, three South Africans and one or two Indians. Modern conditions of cricket give every man, who deserves it, opportunities for distinction in his own country. South Africa now has its Test eleven; India has, though not a Test eleven, a touring team, and expects an M. C. C. side to visit her. Would not the M. C. C. be consulting the interests of good sportsmanship if they ruled that no man should represent a nation, except that from which he has sprung?

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South Africa and the Shipping Ring. Great satisfaction is being expressed in South Africa at the manner, in which the Imperial Conference dealt with the question of shipping combines. General Botha is understood to have telegraphed to his Government stating that the resolution, which the Conference passed, fully vindicates the policy of the Union Government, and adding that in the case of South Africa, there is ample proof that the shipping conferences are prejudicial to South African trade. Sir David Graaff, the South African Minister of Public Works and of Posts and Telegraphs, has now begun negotiations with the shipping companies trading with South Africa for the purpose of coming to an agreement with them, if possible. The legislation passed by the Union Parliament last session, it will be remembered, prevents the South African Government from entering into any contracts whatever, either for mails or freights, with any member of a shipping conference or with lines granting defered rebates. The position of the Union Government which has been clearly laid down in that bill, has undergone no change. The resolution brought before the Conference proposed that concerted action should be taken by the various Governments of the Empire to discourage shipping conferences or combines for the control of freight rates, and this resolution was carried with an amendment proposed by the Imperial Government that this course should be adopted if the operations of the Conference were prejudicial to trade. The Union Government strongly adheres to the view that they are prejudicial; but at the same time it desires to make it quite clear that there is no hostile feeling against the Union Castle Company or other lines, and that General Botha's Government is quite willing to enter into some arrangement with the companies, provided the latter will agree to the abolition of rebates, a course which, it is felt, will involve no hardship on the financial interests concerned. It is on these lines that the Union Government intends proceeding with the negotiations which have begun, and which, it is hoped, will result in a satisfactory solution of the question.

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Cotton in British Guiana. The last country to which the British Cotton-Growing Association has turned its attention is British Guiana, and it is hoped that successful efforts may be made to revive cultivation in this colony, which at one time exported substantial quantities of raw cotton. Owing, however, to the estates being taken over for the growth of sugar-cane, that exportation has now entirely ceased. The interest of the Association was recently aroused by the receipt of samples of cotton, which were reported to have been grown in the interior without the aid of man. They were pronounced to be of good marketable quality and further information was desired. A second report has been furnished by the Institute of Mines and Forests, and according to this the samples were taken from trees, which were found growing in the forest, and which were not cultivated in any way. An effort had been made to gather from the few persons, who had recently passed through parts of that section of the country some approximate idea of the quantity of suitable land available for cotton cultivation. This has not been obtainable, but all those from whom information was sought, have emphasised the fact that very large tracts of arable land are lying idle, awaiting the advent of an industrious population. "There are streams," the report continues in enthusiastic strain, "of various sizes through this land, which run down valleys, passing by mountain ranges that permit of cultivation on their slopes. One of these is the Kowa. The valley through which it runs for part of its course contains an area of 150 square miles, within which cotton to-day is growing luxuriantly, absolutely without any assistance from man, and also sugarcane and tropical vegetables. Yams have been produced the size of a flour barrel, equal, some say superior, in quality to those grown on the coast lands and imported from our neighbours of the West Indian Islands. The sugarcanes produced are of a size and length that are never seen on coast lands, and, it is asserted, are just as sweet. There are many smaller and also larger areas of which the foregoing can be said, and it certainly cannot be doubted that there is an opening for a railway and colonisation scheme." The Institute of Mines and Forests regards the prospects of the development of this country very favourably, but it has recommended that no active steps be taken until a thorough examination of the country has been made by competent persons. At the same time experiments at the Institute in the crossing of Sea Island cotton with the native variety have produced valuable results, and the only difficulty at present foreseen, is the obtaining of labour at a price, which will enable cotton to be cultivated remuneratively. This difficulty, it is believed, can be overcome by a colonisation scheme and it is suggested, that a grant of £25,000 would be sufficient to establish the undertaking. The views of the Cotton-Growing Association upon this glowing account have not yet been made public, but further developments of the scheme will be watched with great interest.

The Coronation Durbar Committee Camp office closed at Delhi yesterday and re-opens in Simla to-day.

The Hon'ble Mohammad Shafi, President-elect of the All-India Urdu Conference, left Lahore on Tuesday night for Poona where a conference will be held on the 22nd and 23rd instant.

An appeal has been issued by the Provincial Committee of the proprosed Islamia College at Peshawar to all Muslims in the Frontier Provinces for contributing their mite to the College Fund.

The *Bengalee* announces that Mr. B. L. Gupta, Law Minister of the Baroda State, has been appointed to act as Dewan in place of Mr. Seddan, who has proceeded home on short leave.

The departmental enquiries into expenditure with a view to effecting economies are proceeding steadily at Simla. They cover a wide range; civil expenditure especially is being closely scrutinised. The scheme for curtailing the Army budget is at present in the hands of the military authorities and it cannot mature for some time to come.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

GERMANY AND THE MOROCCAN PROBLEM.

BERLIN, June 30.

The French press is again the victim of hysteric fits. Public opinion in Paris seems to labour under the unpleasant feeling that the solid ground of international treaties has been lost, since the Government decided to take again an active course by sending the expedition to Fez. Thus we are treated to contradictory news every week. From time to time an inspired article reminds the hotspurs of colonial expansion that the Government intends to withdraw the gallant troops of General Moinier as soon as possible. The date for this abrupt ending of the expedition is gradually postponed. In the first declaration the beginning of July was given as the term then the middle of July was considered more likely; now we are told that before the end of July it will be impossible to issue the order. We are easily convinced that the official papers are right in arguing that the decision about the date will depend on the state of things in Morocco rather than upon the wishes of the authorities in Paris. But there is the rub. The peaceful reader of the paper naturally reflects on the consequences of an indefinite occupation of the Moroccan Capital. He cannot avoid the question what is Germany likely to do if it comes to pass that the French troops in the Interior of Morocco are not withdrawn or if the Sultan is induced to recruit an army commanded by French officers. From the standpoint of French colonial policy that might be very desirable. But the question remains, what will Germany say to such a flagrant violation of the Algeciras Act and to the practical overthrow of the sovereignty of the Moroccan Sultan?

Strange to say, the otherwise most anti-German and extremely chauvinistic papers show most confidence in the peace-loving attitude of Germany. They are very positive that the German Empire will not disturb the quiet sleep of the dogdays nor think of endangering the peace of Europe afterwards. The "Echo de Paris" went out of its way in praising the utterances of the German press as models of moderation and sagacity. This change of tendency in an influential Parisian paper would be highly satisfactory if its intimate connections with the Colonial Party that urged the Government to the Morroccan expedition, did not explain the rosy tints of the picture. For this party has an obvious interest in minimising all possible scruples about the international pledges of France and the respect due to other powers. If the Government could be persuaded to adopt the optimistic view of the "Colonials," the danger of international complications would be much nearer than it is now.

But there are other politicians who point to the recent advance of the Spaniards in Morocco and wish us to believe that a German intrigue is responsible for this unfriendly competition of the southern neighbour geographically so much nearer the field of operations. The "momentous silence" with which the German Government received the announcement of the Spanish advance is pronounced as a proof that Spain was actually encouraged from Berlin to risk this venture. Evidently this syllogism does not carry conviction with it. As a matter of fact, the German Foreign Office has taken special care to uphold the utmost reserve and to avoid any utterance of opinion when the Spanish ambassador in Berlin announced the determination of his Government. The Spanish method of procedure has found as little approval as the French expedition. There is only this difference that previously, to the French move, the voice of warning was heard from Berlin, and in the offial organ of the German Government it was stated that the French load upon themselves the responsibility of all consequences of their march into the Interior. It was two months ago when this declaration was given. Since that time no other expression of opinion has been made in German official quarters. It is just this reserve that appears suspicious to the leaders of public opinion in Paris. The French colonials think it necessary to appease a wide-spread feeling of uneasiness about the confidence expressed in Berlin as regards the French declarations of loyalty to treaties. Would that be needed if they had no afterthoughts of their own?

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

The statistical abstracts of the Foreign Trade of Germany for 1910 are even more detailed than their forerunners. There are in the German Customs Tariff of 1906 no less than 946 groups of wares; but for statistical purposes subdivisions have been made giving us interesting particulars as no other customs returns yield them for a large country. About the countries whence the imported wares originally came, very accurate statements are included. The Abstracts distinguish ninety-nine geographical groups of foreign countries. This geographical list is not without a certain political significance. We find e. g. "nobody's lands" in the Arctic Sea including the islands of Nowaia Zamlia and New Siberia put down as dependences of Norway. Cyprus is reckoned as a part of the British Empire, Crete as belonging to Turkey, Egypt comprises also the whole of the Sinai peninsula, while Korea and the peninsula of Liaotung, despite their own customs tariffs, appear as Japanese territory. The Philippines, Sulu Islands and Guam from a territory of their own. Australia is split into four groups; 1. The Australian Commonwealth, 2. Remaining part of British Australia, 3. French Australia, 4. German Australia. Finnland is still kept apart from "European Russia." Heligoland is not included in the German Zollverein, but Luxemburg is.

Of the twenty sections of articles imported or exported not all are of equal interest. We single out those bearing especially on the question how far is the agricultural development of Germany advanced. It has been said that with the advanced methods of agriculture it would be quite possible to supply from the soil of Germany food for two hundred million people. In reality the Fatherland is a large importer of food-stuffs. But in some lines of agricultural produce it is an exporter too. This applies more specially to the production of rye, the material of the black bread so much abused and praised during the English Elections of 1910. Of this cereal Germany on one hand imports eight millions cwt. (chiefly from Russia), valued at over two million pounds sterling, but on the other hand exports sixteen millions cwt., valued at five and a half million pounds, and here again Russia is a buyer together with the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway, while France and Belgium take a smaller quantity. For foreign wheat Germany is, however, already a more considerable customer, taking 47 and exporting only 5 1-2 millions cwt; Russia is the country that supplies nearly the whole deficiency. For oats imports and exports almost exactly balance each other. But for barley Germany pays 15 million £ and for Indian corn 3 millions, because far too little is produced at home. Most of this large quantity of barley is used as fodder, because there is a high duty on barley for brewing purposes. Nevertheless Germany consumes and exports so much beer that the home production of barley and hops is insufficient. Rice is largely imported not only because the home consumption of this article depends entirely on supply from abroad but also because there is a large re-exportation of cleaned rice from the German mills. It is somewhat astonishing that a tropical country like Cuba, being so near to the rice-fields of Florida, gets rice for 200,000 £ a year from Germany. That the Germans are fond of coffee, is reflected in the customs rolls by an importation of 8 million worth of raw coffee beans, while tea comes only to £300,000. As for coffee so for Cautchouc Brazil is the chief supplier. The value of the latter is given as upwards of 10 million pound sterling.

Horses are plentifully imported. Germany pays about five million pound a year for these quadripeds to neighbouring countries, mostly to Denmark and Belgium for the heavy breeds. Of race horses we notice one for £11,000 imported from France and two of the aggregate value of £10,000 from Great Britain. Quite enormous are the sums for animalic food-stuffs imported. For lard alone 3 1-2 million pounds sterling are to be paid to foreign producers, of which sum the United States alone claim 3 millions. Salt herrings come mostly from Great Britain, viz. £ one million worth, or half the whole amount imported. On third of the importation falls to the Netherlands, only one twelfth to Norway, formerly the chief country of supply. Evidently the schools of this valuable fish have changed their wanderings in the last fifty years; they prefer now the western shores of the German Ocean. Fresh milk and butter are imported to the tune of £ 6 1/2 million, Denmark and the Netherlands dividing one half of that sum between them. For imported eggs £ 8 million are spent, even for China helping to supply the demand, let us hope for industrial purposes only. But still more remarkable is the change in the wool market. Up to 1840 Germany exported large amounts, especially of Saxon Merinoes. At present the Fatherland buys 18 1/2 million £ worth from abroad; the Australian Commonwealth alone supplying for 12 1/2 millions, the Argentine Republic most of the last third. Of its own specialities Germany exports not yet 1 1/2 million pounds worth; sheep farming having been greatly reduced in the last twenty-five years. Of furs upwards of 6 millions £ worth are imported, half of which is sent over from the United States. Thus in the total of agricultural imports and exports an enormous plus is heaped up on the debet side.

One might expect that an equivalent may be found in the returns of exported floor, oil, starch, sugar, brandy, beer and wine. That is to some extent the case; but in this class of products the whole table is upset by the one article of bran, of which Germany imports for five million pounds. Then there is oil-cake, used-likewise as fodder, and imported to the value of £ 4 1-2 million. Even German sugar exported to foreign countries totals only as much as these two bulky articles. That the three articles of wine, tobacco and brandy balance themselves in exports and imports is rather a surprise; the importance of Hamburg cigars for the world's market accounts for it.

If, therefore, the importation and exportation of agricultural products alone are considered, Germany gets enormously indebted to foreign countries supplying it with these necessities of life. The proportion is different in the other nineteen sections. It is true, every one of them is ever so much less important than the section treated above. But collectively the excess of exports nearly balances the excess of imports of agricultural products. Altogether the foreign trade of Germany amounts to £ 800 million and the balance of trade is upheld by the earnings of German investments and German shipping,

L. ASCH.

CALCUTTA POLICE REPORT.

The Case of Juvenile Offenders.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Bengal Government has issued a lengthy resolution on the annual report of the police administration of Calcutta and suburbs. During the last year, 21 men of the force were convicted and 40 dismissed as compared with 14 and 62, respectively, the figures for the previous year. During last year there were 2,200 cases of nuisance, 4,000 of theft, 61 persons were killed and 870 injured in carriage accidents. The year was free from disturbances of a political complexion, but the Bakr-Id festival in December was attended by a recrudescence of Hindu-Mahomedan rioting which has unfortunately been followed by similar disturbances elsewhere. The conduct of the police in dealing with those riots formed the subject of much criticism and of careful enquiry. In the opinion of the Government of Bengal, the only outstanding defect disclosed during the riots was that of the force required, so that the authorities might be in a position to deal more effectively at the outset with disturbances of this kind without recourse to the assistance of the military. Measures have been since taken to strengthen the force to this end and also to establish a firmer control over the unruly elements of the population.

The question of the further differentiation of the treatment of juvenile and adult prisoners has been examined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Thornhill, and by Mr. Halliday, the latter of whom went into the subject with reference to the English conditions while on leave. Several of the recommendations of these officers involve fresh legislation and need further consideration. They are both of the opinion that the volume of juvenile crime in Calcutta would not justify the expense of a separate children's court, the institution of which has been advocated, and in this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council concurs. He believes, however, that a valuable advance towards segregation might be made, even with the existing courts, and proposes to issue instructions that all juvenile offenders shall be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be appointed by him, and that, during the hearing of such cases, the courts shall, as far as possible, be cleared of the public and that the presence of adult prisoners—except where their attendance is required under the law—shall on no account be permitted; lastly, that juvenile prisoners awaiting trial shall be confined in special lock-ups entirely apart from the adult prisoners. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council believes that these precautions will effect a distinct diminution in the risk of contamination run by juvenile accused.

The discipline of the force has remained satisfactory, but there are signs that the conditions of service in the lowest rank do not attract the right class of men. The number of resignations is now nearly double that of five years ago. The recruiting was more satisfactory last year than in 1909.

CONTRAVENTION OF ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, July 19.

The Manikganj police have sent up two young men, Surendra Mohan Roy and Nibaran Chunder, charged under the Arms Act. It is alleged that the police found the accused getting into a boat with a revolver and ammunition for which they had no license. Surendra was an accused in the Mymensingh Political Dacoity Case, but was discharged. The case against, the accused is proceeding.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Chairman, presiding.

The Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of the Universal Agency Company for Rs. 3,412 for the supply of 2,400 ft. of twelve wich stoneware pipes in two and a half feet lengths required for the Drainage Department. It was the lowest of the three received.

H. H. The Maharaja of Benares has made a gift of a spacious building known as the "Khurdmahal" to the Central Hindu College. The building is situated quite close to the College, and is valued at Rs. 60,000.

In connection with the Swadeshi Mela to be held on August 7, a meeting was held in Calcutta, on Monday, at which a strong committee was formed with Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee as Secretary.

The Union Government of South Africa, have decided to take over the fire risks on public buildings and railways, and in consequence insurance policies to the amount of £80,000,000 have lapsed.

The Canadian Government have sent Dr. Durhamel on a secret mission to Tokio to renew, if possible, the Agreement limiting to 400 a year the number of Japanese entering Canada. The existing Agreement will expire next January.

THE KHULNA DACOITY.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Morley Defends Release of Prisoners.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Wynford asked the reasons for the release of the prisoners in the Khulna dacoity case, after their plea of guilty.

Lord Morley explained that they had already been in custody for eight months, and related the circumstances of their release. They were under recognisances to appear for sentence when required, said his Lordship, adding that an eminent Hindu had severely lectured them on loyalty and the necessity for turning over a new leaf.

"It is believed," said his Lordship, "that the people in the district will keep an eye on them, and that the end of this transaction will be all that can be desired."

Lord Wynford asked for an assurance that there was no agreement with the Executive and the High Court for the release, provided the prisoners pleaded guilty. Such an agreement, he said, would be a most dangerous precedent.

Lord Morley replied, "I understand that the eminent and entirely unsuspected lawyer, Mr. Sinha, did make a communication to the prisoners. The whole transaction, including that, was entirely approved, when it transpired, by the Viceroy and the whole Council. That ought to convince Lord Wynford that there is nothing very sinister or perilous regarding precedent."

On Lord Wynford pursuing the matter, Lord Morley said that if he was not satisfied he had better give notice of another question.

THE VETO BILL.

Lords Will Pass Its Third Reading.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The papers are agreed that the House of Lords will pass the third reading of the Veto Bill on Thursday. They state that the resistance of the extremists has been overcome.

The Liberals assert that after Mr. Asquith's announcement of his intention to create peers, Lord Lansdowne will counsel his followers not to persist in their opposition, while announcing the determination of the Unionists to reverse the Bill as early as possible.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Lord Ronaldshay, in view of the many varying schemes in regard to railways from Europe to India, suggested the appointment of a small committee of exprets, on the lines of the select committee on the Euphrates Railway, in 1871, to report regarding the pros and cons, with special reference to the British, Indian and mperial interests.

Sir Edward Grey opposed the proposal. The ubject involved commercial, strategical and olitical considerations which had been dealt lth in consultation with the Indian Government, and the Committee of Defence and the overnment departments concerned, all having cess to what must remain confidential in-mation.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Personal Triumph for the Chancellor.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The debate, in the House of Commons yes-rday, on the Insurance Bill was a remarkable ersonal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George.

The Labour members and Conservatives essed amendments to a clause, which is med at malingering.

Mr. Lloyd George appealed to a hostile ouse to face electoral unpopularity rather han wreck the Finance Bill. It was not traightforward of the workmen to deny that here were malingerers in their ranks.

The clause was adopted by a majority of 74. Mr. Lloyd George was given an ovation.

MR. BALFOUR'S HEALTH.

Some Anxiety Felt.

LONDON, JULY 19.

According to the *Daily Telegraph* Mr. Balfour's health is causing some anxiety. It is stated that Mr. Balfour will shortly proceed to Gastein for the cure.

LANCASHIRE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Another vacancy in Parliament has been created, this time in the Middleton division of Lancashire. The present Liberal member, Sir W. R. Adkins, having been appointed Recorder of Nottingham a by-election becames necessary.

[Sir W. Ryland Adkins, is a well-known citizen of Nottingham, and received his knighthood amongst the recent Coronation Honours.]

CHINA AND THE OPIUM TRADE.

PEKING, JULY 18.

China has decided to prohibit the importation of Persian and Turkish opium from January 1912.

THE PERSIAN REBELLION.

Ex-Shah Lands on the Caspian Coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JULY 19.

The ex-Shah has landed at Gumesh Tepe, on the Caspian coast, among the Turcomans, with whom he has been in communication for some time.

His brother, Salar-ed-Dauleh, has proclaimed him in Kurdistan, while Mujal-es-Sultan is stirring up the Shahseven tribesmen in Azerbaijan on his behalf.

LATER.

The Government is active and a new Cabinet has been formed.

Several leaders have hastened to assure the Government of their hearty support against the ex-Shah.

The conduct of Russia in permitting him to traverse her territory is severely criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

No confirmation has as yet reached India of Reuter's report of a Royalist rising in North-western Persia, according to which the brother of the Ex-Shah was said to have occupied the towns of Sehna and Hamadan and to be carrying everything before him, the provincial authorities being helpless.

DELHI DURBAR.

Special Boon to the Masses Expected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

Writing in the *Times*, to-day, Naushad-Ali-Khan, a Taluqdar of Oudh, refers to the widespread expectation in India that the King's Durbar will be marked by the bestowal of a dreat boon affecting general welfare, and suggests that the boon, in order to be felt by the masses of people in all parts of the country should relate to the cultivation of land.

Speaking for his own province of Oudh, he proposes that the period of assessment of Taluqdars be raised to sixty years, and the tenant rights to fifteen, present terms of thirty and seven being too short to enable land-owners and peasantry to take a sustained interest in the improvement of properties. He concludes that it would be better to cancel the Royal Visit than to fail to mark it by some great boon to the masses appealing to oriental imagination and confirming the belief in the beneficense of the British Sovereign.

THE YEMEN REBELLION.

Insurgents Defeated.

LONDON, JULY 19.

A message from Cumarude, dated 13th inst., states that the Sheeref of Mecca defeated the rebels and relieved Abha on the 2nd inst. He is now marching against Sabyeah, where Syed Idrisee is srtongly established. Turkish reinforcements have arrived at Geezan.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Illness of Maharaja of Patiala.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The match between Somersetshire and the Indians was resumed in fine weather to-day.

The Indians' innings closed for a total of 190. Bajana carried his score to 108, when his fine effort came to an end. He gave no chance throughout. He was seen most to advantange in his powerful driving, and also occasionally made some good cuts. He hit a five and fourteen fours.

Somersetshire went in again and compiled 303, of which total Braund was responsible for 125.

Before stumps were drawn the Indians had scored 63 for two wickets.

[The Indians now require 208 to win, with eight wickets to fall.]

The Maharaja of Patiala has been seriously ill, but has now partially recovered. His Highness has gone to Harrogate to recuperate. It is doubtful, however, whether he will be able to resume the captaincy of the team.

The Test Match Team.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Iremonger, of Nottinghamshire, has accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to go to Australia.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Bronze Medal Won by a Canadian.

LONDON, JULY 19.

At Bisley yesterday a Canadian, Corporal Trainor, won the bronze medal for the first stage in the competition for the King's Prize.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JULY 19.

The s.s. "Persia" to-day shipped £300,000 gold for India.

SIR LOUIS DANE, the "C. and M. Gazette" understands, will stay about a fortnight in Delhi from the 5th August partly in connection with the organisation of the People's Fete.

THE services of Khan Bahadur Kazi Azizuddin Ahmed, Revenue Member of the State Council, Bhartpur, will be placed at the disposal of the Coronation Durbar Committee for employment at the Press Camp, Delhi.

STRIKE RIOTS IN CARDIFF.

Seamen Fire and Loot Warehouses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

Fierce rioting took place yesterday among seamen strikers in Cardiff, as the result of the arrest of one of their leaders.

Two warehouses are on fire, and it is supposed that this is the work of incendiaries. Another warehouse was looted, and hogsheads of stout broached. The drunken mob subsequently cut the fire-hose and stoned the police, who made frequent baton charges.

Six constables and thirty rioters were injured.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL SQUABBLE.

Clifton Land Case Sequel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 19.

Serious difference has arrisen between Mr. H C. Mules, President, Karachi Municipality, and the Managing Committee of the Municipality over the well-known Clifton Land Sale Case against Dr. Kaka and Framroze Panthakey recently decided by the City Magistrate whose order was unheld by the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The Chief Officer of the Municipality submitted for orders copies of above mentioned the judgments :

On the subject comming before the Managing Committe on July 11th, it was resolved by 6 to 3 that the correspondence be submitted to the Municipality with the following resolution ;—"The Managing Committee are of opinion that since Framroze has resigned his seat on the Municipality the matter as regards him be dropped, the Managing Committee do not agree with the President in his remarks about Dr. Kaka. In view of the judgment of the Court of the City Magistrate and Judicial Commissioner, the remarks of the President are uncalled for and no further action is required. The subject should therefore be recorded."

The President thereupon addressed a letter to the members of the Managing Committee pointing out the resolution was so worded as to convey the impression that in the opinion of those responsible for it he as President should have abstained from doing his obvious duty, *viz.*, from bringing the abovementioned judgments before the Municipality to enable them to decide whether any and, if so, what action was necessary. The resolution moreover was worded most discourteously to him personally and he was unable to leave the matter over as it stood, and he thought that on reflection the maojrity responsible for the resolution would recognise its impropriety. He suggested that at their next meeting on July 18th the Managing Committe should under rule 7 of the Municipal rules cancel that resolution and resolve merely that papers be submitted to the Municipality for orders; whilst the present resolution stood, he could not consistently with self-respect attend meetings of the Managing Committee and would therefore not be present on the 18th.

At yesterday's meeting of the Managing Committee Mr. Mule's letter was considered and by 5 votes to 2 the Managing Committee adhered to their original resolution, as in their opinion the resolution was not discourteous to the President nor did they see impropriety thereof. The Managing Committee therefore declined to cancel the resolution as suggested by the President who has now convenced a special general meeting of the Corporation on Monday next to decide the points at issue between the Managing Committee and himself. Should the Corporation uphold the resolution of the Managing Committee, the President states he would at once resign.

ADVENTURE WITH A COBRA.

Soldier's Presence of Mind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 19.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* reports an adventure which one Taylor, a private in the King's Own Regiment, had with a cobra. Taylor is interested in the collection and study of snakes. Recently, one of the men in his company told him that there was a large cobra outside the wash-house, which adjoined the bungalow. Taylor went out to catch the snake, but did not succeed until the cobra had fastened its fangs in the ball of his thumb. He then grasped the snake behind its head with his forefinger and thumb, and went at once to the Station Hospital, where the snake which had coiled itself round his wrist, was destroyed and the wound treated. Owing to the short time which had elapsed between the bite and Taylor's arrival at the Hospital, the treatment was completely successful and the man none the worse for his adventure. The snake measured four feet, nine inches.

MALARIA CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.

Larvæ-Eating Fish Introduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

With a view to reducing malaria in the province, an attempt has recently been made to introduce here a dimunitive fish called, the "zillion" which it is thought will prove useful in eating up the larvæ of the anopheles mosquito. Specimens of the fish procured from the Zoological Gardens, London, died on the voyage out. Experiments are now being carried out with the fish called "haplochilus," obtained locally, which is said to have a great appetite for larvæ.

GERMAN COUPLE CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

On the application of Azeez Meer Sikanthameer, a Kashmir trader of Colombo, a warrant was issued yesterday against Mr. and Mrs. Weber, against whom extradition proceedings were pending, on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 959.

It is announced that Professor Richter has discovered at Dresden, among the papers left by an old copier of Richard Wagner, a new work by the post-composer. It is said to be a composition for a choir which even his publishers were unaware of and which was sung at Dresden as the inauguration of the monument to King Friedrich August.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Revised Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The arrival in Bombay of Their Majesties the King and Queen has been fixed for Saturday, December the 2nd, in the morning. The Viceroy will proceed on board to welcome the Royal visitors accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, while General R. E. Grimston, Equerry to His Majesty and Chief of the Staff, will precede the Viceregal party. Their Majesties will return with the Viceroy in the afternoon and land under the usual salutes. After the address of welcome by the Municipality a procession will be formed en route to Government House. The Cavalry escort of the King will be the 7th Dragoon Guards (Black Horse) from Secunderabad. The 7th Hussars who will land at Bombay on the 25th November were mentioned in this connection, but the former were selected because the Hussars may not have their mounts convenient.

The next day (Sunday) Their Majesties will attend a divine service at the Cathedral and in the afternoon drive out to see Bombay.

On Monday and Tuesday, a programme, now being drawn up, will be maintained and on the 5th (Tuesday) Their Majesties will leave for Delhi, the Viceroy preceding them by twenty-four hours.

The suits of Their Majesties will probably comprise about twenty-six of the Royal Household:—Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain to the King ; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen ; the Earl Carrington, Lord, Chamberlain of the Household ; Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to the King ; Colonel Sir W. H. B. Carrington, Keeper of the Privy Purse to the King; Colonel Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, Equerry-in-waiting to the King ; Colonel F. Dagdale, Equerry-in-waiting to the Queen ; Major Viscount Crichton, Extra Equerry to the King. Among the other Equerries-in-waiting who are likely to come out are Colonel Streatfield, Major-General Sir Stuart Beatson, Major Clive Wigram and the Hon'ble Derek Keppell.

There is also a rumour that Prince Arthur of Connaught may come out with Their Majesties. If so, His Royal Highness will be attended by Lieutenant Bonham and Captain Bulkeley as Equerries.

The ladies in attendance on Her Majesty will in all probability be the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes ; Lady Eva Dugdale, Lady Victoria Carrington, and the Hon'ble Sibyl Brodrick. Lord Charles FitzMaurice is also mentioned as a probable Equerry to be selected for India. General R. E. Grimston, Equerry to His Majesty and Chief of the Staff, is already here.

The Earl and Countess of Crewe will be accompanied by Colonel Sir Dunlop Smith and General Sir Beauchamp Duff. In addition there may be a number of peers and peeresses to swell the Royal train at Delhi which will be reached on the forenoon of Thursday, the 7th December, when H. E. the Viceroy with the Commander-in-Chief and all the Governors, Lieut-Governors, Administrators, both Civil and Military, and the Ruling Chiefs will receive Their Majesties. The programme at Delhi will be published later on.

His Majesty will leave Delhi on Saturday, December 16th and reach Bikan Thori in Nepaul on Monday December 18th.

Her Majesty the Queen will probably leave the same day for Agra and then pay visits to Rajputana and perhaps Central India. Her Majesty will meet the King again on the 2nd January and the special train conveying the Royal visitors will reach Calcutta on the 3rd January.

CONVICT'S MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Jailor's Condition Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

Mr. P. Baxter. Chief Jailor, Insein Jail, was seriously assaulted by a convict yesterday morning with a sharp instrument which he drew from his loin cloth and stabbed him thrice on the neck. A Burmese prisoner who was under surveillance for some time past on account of previous assaults he made on other prisoners and jailors, took his opportunity just as Captain Leslie had passed him and made three lunges, but all missed Mr. Baxter's eye. The convict was disarmed and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. The alarm was sounded and the Civil and Military police were quickly on the scene, but before any disturbance took place, all the convicts were locked up in their respective wards. Mr. Baxter is in a serious condition in the hospital.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

Seventh Judge Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Seventh Judge for the Punjab Chief Court. The selection will be made shortly and the appointment will be tenable for one year from the termination of the ensuing vacation.

LAHORE ELECTIONS.

Lajpat Rai Heads the Poll.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai heads the poll in the Municipal election for Ward B, securing 2,614 votes. The next man coming with some 2,200 votes.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

To be tried by Special Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

The accused in the Ashe Murder Case will be tried by a Special Tribunal of the High Court after a preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate in Tinnevelly. The constitution of the Tribunal has not yet been decided.

The German Government have lodged a protest with the Mexican Government, and are claiming compensation in connection with an assault on a German engineer named Franz Reiter, at Vega de Meztilan (Hidalgo). It seems that Herr Reiter objected to revolutionists entering the Stores at which he was employed, whereupon he was made a prisoner and forced to wait upon his captors, who amused themselves by firing revolver shots at him in order to "hurry him up" as they explained. The Stores were plundered.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

Proposed Amendments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Maddox, Chairman of the Corporation, in submitting the proceedings of the Royal Address Special Committee, said there were certain institutions outside the city to which they were not able to contribute, the most noteworthy of which was the Kasauli Institute. They did contribute to one institution just outside Calcutta the Albert Victor Hospital, and the Committee now proposed to ask for powers to make contributions to such institutions. Under the existing Act they had no power to make presentations to persons of distinction and they proposed to ask for powers similar to those contained in the Bombay Act. The Hon'ble Mr. Maddox then moved that the power to contribute to outside institutions be asked for.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared carried.

Mr. Maddox also moved that it be suggested to the Government of Bengal that similar powers to those in the Bombay Municipal Act to enable the Corporation to provide money for addresses to distinguished persons be provided in the Calcutta Municipal Act. The resolution was carried.

It was also resolved that the casket to be presented to Their Majesties be executed in silver for Rs. 3,000 by Messrs, Budri Dass Bahadur and Sons.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BURMA.

Conference in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

The first Agricultural and Co-operative Conference of Burma was opened yesterday at Mandalay by the Lieutenant-Governor before a large number of delegates. The Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies of Burma gave the history of the Credit Societies in Burma since that formation in 1905. On 30th June this year there were 506 societies. The amount of State loans to societies is Rs.19,824 or less than one per cent. of the total capital of the societies which amount to some twenty lakhs, of which two and half lakhs is the share capital, five lakhs came from general public in deposits, four and a half from to jointstock banks, and seven lakhs is lent by two central banks of Mandalay. The accumulated excess of assets over liabilities accruing from profits of the working in the last five and a half years amount to one lakt. The total number of members is now 12,500 and this means the actual borrowing members of the societies hold in loans an average of Rs 110 per head.

Mr. H. Clayton, Joint Registrar, read a paper on Co-operative Supply at the Sub-Committees meeting which next assembled to consider how best the villages could work out a scheme for co-operative supply of their household and agricultural requistes.

The Conference will last for several days longer.

'BENGALI INTRUDER IN THE HIGH COURT.

Found to be Innocent of Evil Intentions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JULY 19.

Some sensation was occasioned at the High Court by the presence of a young Bengali in the verandah reserved for Judges. Mr. Justice Holmwood noticed the intruder from his bench, probably calling up recent unhappy memories. The police in the Court buildings were comunicated with and the unfortunate promenader was apprehended almost immediately. It transpired eventually, however, that he had no malevolent intentions, but had come over to see a relation of his, a clerk of one of the Court officers, with a view to securing employment there.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 19.

Lieut. J. St. C. Darlington, of the 6th Jat Light Infantry, died from appendicitis at the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad, yesterday morning. The deceased officer was 27 years of age only, and was one of the most popular men in the Garrison. He was a keen man at games, excelling in hockey, cricket and tennis. The deceased received his commission in 1904 and entered the Indian Army in 1905. The funeral took place at Trimulgherry this morning with full military honours, the band of the 1st King's Light Infantry being in attendance. A firing party was furnished by the deceased's regiment. Almost every officer in the garrison was present including Generals Kenyon, Slaney, Burton and Rodwell. The coffin, mounted on a gun-carriage, was covered with beautiful wreaths. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. D. Giles, Chaplain of Trimulgherry.

3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1911-12.

THE following is the result of the allotment of the two crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of 5th July, 1911 :—

Aggregate amount of Tenders...	Rs.	8,38,89,200-0-0
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	„	96-2-0
Tenders at that rate received per cent	„	80·106 p. c.
Total amount of accepted Tenders...	„	2,00,00,000-0-0
Total amount to be received by Government	„	1,92,48,507-2-0
Average rate at which Loan is issued	„	96—3—10·567

The following is the list of persons whose tenders have been accepted for the 3 1-2 per cent. Loan of 1911-12, authorised in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary," dated the 5th July, 1911 :—

Ardeshir Pestonji Dhanboora,
Bank of Bombay.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.
Comptoir National D'Escompte DeParis.
Grindlay Groom and Company.
Indian Specie Bank, Limited.
Merwanjee and Sons.
P. Hurakchand.
Surveyor, N. F.

At the Census which has just been taken in Crete, the majority of the Mussalman inhabitants of the island registered themselves as Ottoman subjects. The Christian inhabitants of the town of Retimo consequently held a meeting at which they called upon the Government to dismiss the Mussalman Mayor of the place. In reply, the Mussalmans have pointed out that most of the Christians returned themselves as Greek subjects, and that, therefore, their protest was rather double-edged.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS, NO FRAUD.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Ch' io ho veduto tutto 'l verno pr'm.
Il pruu mostrarsi rigido e feroce,
Poscia portar la rosa in su la cima."

(For I have seen all winter through, the thorn show rude and ferocious, then bear the rose upon its top.)

Spirit phenomena considered as pure charlatanism at the outset have entered the domain of rigorous observation. If certain savants still disdain, deny, and reject them, there are others not less eminent, who while studying them, confirm their importance and reality. In America as in all Europe, Psychic Research Societies make them the object of their investigations. This forcibly reminds one of the above lines of Dante. In his "Conflict of Religion and Science," Draper tells us: "That the spirits of the dead revisit the living has been in all ages, and in all European countries a fixed belief, not confined to the rustic, but participated in by the intelligent. If human testimony can be of any value, there is a body of testimony reaching from the remotest ages to the present time, as extensive and unimpeached as can be found in the support of anything whatever, that these shades of the dead do return." If we think with Newton that it is a folly to believe we know everything, is it not wise to study always? Not only is it the duty of every savant, but of every sensible man to fathom these phenomena which confound science, since they disclose to us quite a concealed side of nature. They were at one time unmentionable to polite ears. Now they have been transferred, though grudgingly—from the sculleries into the parlours of science, from its pantries into its pulpits. Till but lately, we never had a more intolerant, or intolerable set of individuals on the face of the earth than,

THE MICROSCOPICAL SAVANTS

"those inter-Tritonic minnows, the diggers and pedlers of minute facts, for the most part in physical science" to debar progress whose banner they flaunted in the face of the world. The phenomena neglected by science are promptly seized upon by superstition, and misconstrued into the miraculous. Nothing therefore can serve progress better and fortify reason than tracing these to their cause, and fixing the law. Those who study these questions superficially, without method and perseverance, reap but the fruit of their labour. What wonder they rage and defame them! They reject or neglect important lines of investigation, affecting their own intellectual or spiritual nature, and must thank themselves for the blunders in the modes of education, the treatment of mental and physical diseases and in their dealings with criminals. The limitations of human responsibility, have they been properly studied? If by any at all, by the pseudo-scientists as they are called—the phrenologists. And it is to them we owe an immense debt. Their system of special correspondence may not be precise, but has it not proved all the same, that there are fixed relations between organisation, and mind, and character? No message since that of peace and goodwill to men has done more to make man charitable than the great doctrine of moral insanity, and the honour of having brought it out belongs to phrenology. Facts have really to be recorded, and not discussed. If the adversaries of spiritualism find fault with the interpretations of facts and not with their reality, that as it is, is a great point gained. Now the reality of spirit phenomena has been attested by men of lofty character, and savants of high competence known for their labours and their discoveries. To verify their existence however which falls under the senses, one need not necessarily be a scientist, or a scholar. The first comer with a little perseverance and shrewdness, placing himself in the requisite conditions, will be able to observe these facts, and form for himself an intelligent opinion with regard to them.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS A FRAUD

is a voice but heard yesterday, and it tells in all Asia on its own showing. Exercising as it does a sort of royalty, where there is no regency nor minority, it would be contempt almost amounting to high treason, for an insignificant individual to dare dissent from its potent pronouncement But it is Sir Richard Burton—the last man to be imposed upon by conjuring—who breathes a note of defiance to this unknown of the "Times of India" enveloped in a mystery thicker than constitutional fiction. Says he "I have now witnessed four of the so-called dark seances. These were all in private houses—one of them in my own lodgings. We rejected all believers, and chose the most sceptical and hard-headed of our friends and acquaintances, some of whom had prepared the severest tests. We provided carefully against all possibility of confederates, and brought our own cords, sealing-wax, tape, diachylon, musical instruments and so forth . . . Sparks of red and pale fire have fallen from the ceiling ; sometimes perpendicularly, and at other times crossing the room. Mr. Fay's coat was removed, whilst he was securely fastened hand and foot, and a lucifer match was struck at the same instant showing us the two gentlemen fast bound and the coat in the air on its way to the other end of the room . . . I have spent a great part of my life in Oriental Lands, and have seen there many magicians . . . I have read and listened to every explanation of the Davenport "Tricks" hitherto played before the public, and if anything would make me take that tremendous leap "from matter to spirit," it is the utter and complete unreason of the reasons by which the manifestations are explained. For a sample of the "utter and complete unreason" Burton complains of we have but to turn to the writer in the "Times of India." Maskelyne was not able to take Sir Hiram Maxim's challenge up, and yet he would have his readers believe that the Davenport Brothers were a fraud, whom Professors Mapes and Loomis, both chemists, assisted by two physicians and other friends tested, and found that the phenomena occurring with them were in no way due to conjuring. No sensible person can object to criticism however severe, were it founded on a fair consideration of all the available evidence. But to influence the public mind by omitting to state the case fairly is to play the counsel for the defence.

THE CASE OF DR. SLADE

was a ludicrously futile one. The pretended exposure was a pyrotechnic display, which failed of its intended effect. Professor Lankester and his brother scientists did not succeed in stamping out spirit by their one-sided theory of evolution. Slade arraigned of "devices to deceive"! Letting alone the genuineness of his slate-writing, materialisations used to occur in his presence. If he was a "vagrant" medium, how had he baffled such a host of savants as the "psychic" Serjeant Cox, the "unconsciously cerebrating" carpenter, the wise Wallace, the experienced M. A. (Oxon), the cautious Lord Rayley—who mistrusting his own acuteness, employed a professional juggler to attend the Seance with him—the competent observer Dr. Carter Blake! And he to fall an easy prey to a brace of scientific detectives, the "Lankester-Donkin twins"! Huxley sells his "bathybius" theory for dols.5,000 of American Gold, and Slade his spirit theory for dols. 5. Huxley's proves a fiction, and Slade's a fact. Yet the soulless Huxley is crowned with flowers when he departs, and the swindler (!) Slade stands charged before a police magistrate! Then again those who accept Huxley's theory of embryonic man evolved from the hind toe of a pedactyl horse are progressive minds of the age, and those who believe in Slade's spirits "lost to reason"!!

IT IS A CURIOUS THING

How the most celebrated conjurors themselves have been impressed by spiritualistic mediums. Houdin, the most famous of all French masters of sleight of hand, had two sittings with Alexis Didier, the Parisian clairvoyant at the request of the Marquis de Mirville. His account quoted by Dr. Lee of what took place at the first sitting is: "I cannot help declaring that the facts here reported are perfectly exact and that the more I reflect upon them, the more impossible do I find it to class them with those which constitute the object of my art. At the second Seance I unsealed a pack of cards brought by me, and the envelope of which I had marked so that it could not be changed. I shuffled and got the deal. I dealt with all the precautions of a man skilled in the finesse of his art. Useless precautions! Alexis checks me by naming a card I have just placed before him on the table, 'I have the king.' But you know nothing about it yet as the trump card is not given out. "You will see" he replied. In effect I turned the ace of diamonds, and his card was the king of diamonds. The game was continued and he told me in advance the cards I ought to play, though I had them concealed under the table, and held tight in my hands. Every time he had to play he would present one of his own cards without turning it up, and it was perfectly in accordance with those I led. I returned from this Seance as much overwhelmed with astonishment as I could be, and convinced that neither chance nor address could have produced effects so marvellous.

MR. BASU'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL AND THE PARSIS.

From a letter to the Parsi papers by Mr. Rustomji B. Paymaster, B.A., LL. B, it appears that the Parsi community will very soon organise a movement of a representative character with a view to consider what steps should be taken to make a proper representation to the Viceregal Legislative Council as to the ultimate effect of Mr. Basu's Bill legally and socially on the community. The Parsis after great effort succeeded in securing from the Imperial Legislature a special Marriage and Divorce Act in 1865 to regulate marriages and all rights, obligations and priviliges flowing from such marital relations. Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and Nowroji Fardunji were the active enegetic secretaries of the managing committee of the Parsi Law Association formed at a public meeting of the Parsis in the Framji Cowasji Fire-Temple on 20th August 1855. This meeting was composed of representative influential gentlemen of the community. We need not go into the really arduous work which this association carried on for nearly ten years. One important part of the work done by this association was to prepare a Bill to define and amend the Law relating to Marriage and Divorce. This Bill, as one should naturally expect, underwent at different stages various alterations, modifications and changes. Of this Bill there are two sections which are very important as bearing on the position of the Parsis in the legislation now in discussion. We give below these two sections.

"Section XII. The Marriage of a Parsi with a person professing a different religion shall be void.

Section XIII. If a Parsi husband or wife shall profess another religion at any time after marriage, such marriage shall be, after the space of one year next following such profession, voidable at the election of his or her wife or husband, such election being first duly notified by the said wife or husband to the Panchayet of her or his place of residence. We may mention here that on the representation of the Parsi Law Association, Government of Bombay appointed what is well-known as the Parsi Law Association composed of two distinguished and eminent judges of the late Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and Messrs. Framji Nusserwanji Patel and Rustomj Mody the former representing the Parsis of Bombay and the latter the Parsis in the Mofussil towns.

"The draft Bill above noticed with the Sections XII and XIII therein were submitted by the Parsi Law Association to the members of the Commission for being recommended to Government with a view to their being ultimately incorporated in the Act, as finally enacted. These two sections, as a matter of fact, were omitted from the draft Marriage and Divorce Bill as submitted by the managing committee to the Parsi Law Commission.

"It was these two sections on which there was grave divergence of opinion between the European members on the one hand and Parsi members on the other, of the Parsi Law Commission —the European members refusing to insert the Sections in the Bill on which the Parsi members insisted. Hence Messrs. Nowroji Fardoonji and Sorabji Sapurji Bengalee, Secretaries to the Managing Committee of the Parsi Law Association, addressed the following letter on the 4th April, 1862 to Mr. Kaikhasru Hormasji, Secretary to the Parsi Law Commission, bearing on the above Sections XII and XIII :—

"Section XII, With reference to the suggestion made by the Commission, whether this Section, which proposes to enact that the marriage of a Parsi with a person professing a different religion shall be void, may not be adventageously omitted, the Managing Committee beg to observe that having regard to Section XIX (the interpretation Clause) of the Draft Code of the Laws of Inheritance &c., it will be seen that the word "Parsi" is restricted to person professing the Zoroastrian religion, and is not co-extensive with the word "Parsi" in its wider and more general application. The managing Committee do not profess to ask that the laws they have proposed should have any application to others than those professing themselves to be Zoroastrians, and the Section under notice would, they believe, only apply to Parsis by religion and to no other. Marriage, among Zoroastrians, is not regarded as civil contract simply, but as being of the nature of a religious rite, and as such cannot, in the sense in which the word is used in the section, take place in the case of persons professing a different religion to that of Zoroastrianism, or where one of the parties does not profess that religion. It would be irregular and invalid for Parsi priests to solemnise such marriages. The invocation addressed to the bridegroom and bride by such officiating priests is, in its nature, wholly inapplicable to persons who do not profess Zoroastrian religion. During marriage, and after death, it is usual to associate the names of the husbands and wife together in the performance of religious rites and ceremonies which take place on various occasions, and there would be great inconvenience, and would offend the religious feelings of the Parsi Community that such ceremonies should take place, unless both the parties should be Zoroastrians. It is far from being the intention of the Managing Committee to desire to deprive any person of his right as a British subject, but they respectfully submit that, so long as an individual continues to profess the religion of Zoroaster, he or she should be required to resort to that form of marriage which alone is regarded as binding in the case of such a person. The Managing Committee there fore submit, as the recognition of the marriage of Zoroastrians which has not been solemnized according to the forms, and is not in accordance with the condition under which alone they can be allowed by the professor of that religion, would do violence to the feeling and conscience of the entire Zoroastrian community. The Commission will see the necessity of retaining in the Draft Code the provision in question or some analogous one. In urging the insertion of some such provision as the one now in question, the Managing Committee would call the attention of the Commission to certain provisions of English law which seem to afford some analogy to the provision they have proposed. The English Marriage Act 3 and 7 Will, IV. c. 85, 82, renders valid marriages celebrated according to the usages of Jews and Quakers only, where both the parties belong to the Jewish or Quaker community.

"In regard to Section XIII and the suggested omission of a portion of it, the Managing Committee beg to observe that the insertion of these words received their mature consideration, and hope the Commission may be induced to conclude that there are sufficient grounds for its justification. Marriages are solemnized amongst members of the Parsi community on the express condition and understanding that both the parties profess the religion of Zoroaster. If either the husband or wife renounce that faith, and embrace another at any time after marriage, such condition is violated. The contract is, therefore, justly voidable in such cases at the instance of the other party. The underrtanding on which the compact has been entered into between the parties, being at an end, it appears to follow that the law ought to recognise that principle that such a compact is no longer binding. If a Parsi husband or wife choose to abandon the Zoroastrian religion, and become a member of some other religion, there is at present no legal means by which to compel him or her to live with the convert. The almost invariable consequence would be that, in case of conversion, the parties would live separate, unless both of them at once agree to embrace the same faith. In such cases where actual separation would almost inevitably take place, the Committee feel very strong the expediency and desirability of releasing the parties from the legal tie which binds them, though separate in fact, and of enabling them to contract a new marriage without being subject to the penalties of the crime of bigamy. It would, they think, be a great hardship if in such cases the wife were to be condemned to live in a state of practical widowhood, and the husband of that of a widower, for life. It was mainly with the view to obviate the evil that the Managing Committee have proposed the insertion of the abovementioned provision in Section XIII and thereby to enable either party to apply for a dissolution of marriage, whenever he or she may renounce the faith they both professed when the nuptial contract took place.

"The provision proposed to be embodied by the Managing Committee in Section XIII for dissolving marriages in cases of conversion, as to enable either party to contract a second marriage without being subject to the penalty of bigamy, is one which appears to be in consonance with the principle recognised, and the views and the sentiment expressed in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and Regulations by the late lamented the Hon'ble Ritchie, Legal Member of the Council on a recent occasion, introducing a Bill to provide for the dissolution in certain cases of marriages, and enabling a convert from a Hindu or Mahomedan religion, whose wife has upon his conversion, become entitled to live separate and has separated herself from her husband, to obtain a judicial dissolution of the marriage and to marry again.

"The Managing Committee beg to draw the attention of the Commission to the fact, that by Section XVIII B. added to the Supplementary Code at the suggestion of the Commission, the husband or wife of a convert is liable to a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights and to punish by fine and imprisonment if he or she ceases cohabitation on account of the conversion of either party. If the marriage be not declared voidable on the ground that one of the parties has since the marriage renounced the common religion, and embraced a different faith, it will be in the power of the husband after conversion, to compel her to live with him, on the ground that he has violated the condition and understanding on which she had wedded him, she would subject herself to the punishment of fine and imprisonment for one year. This, the Committee submit, would be a great evil and one which would call for some remedy, and which remedy they submit is provided by the first part of Section XIII, which makes a marriage voidable if a Parsi husband or wife profess another religion at any time after marriage.

"Under all the abovementioned circumstances the Managing Committee respectfully submit to the Commission that the provision in question is necessary, and cannot be advantageously omitted from the Draft Code."

We give below para 28 of the Parsi Law Commission Report, recording the opinion of the European members of the Commission on the question of mixed marriages amongst Parsees.

"28. The next question on which the Europeans differ from the Parsi members of the Commission is this.

IX. Can the Indian Legislature be rightly asked to recognise difference of religious belief existing before and at the time of time of marriage, as a valid ground for rendering a Parsi Marriage, Ipso facto, void, or to recognize difference of religious belief taking place after marriage as a valid ground for rendering a Parsi Marriage voidable.

"The European members of the Commission cannot recommend that either of these previsions should be adopted by the Indian legislature. As long as the religious feelings of the Parsees retain their present force, neither provision, if adopted would be very likely to be called into operation. The preventive check supplied by such religious feelings may safely be trusted to this extent, but it would be a retorgade step in legislation to make the violation of such feelings the basis perse of an absolute avoidance or dissolution of the marriage contract. The restriction proposed in Section XII appears peculiarly odious, in cases where religious sentiments have not availed to prevent a Parsi male or female from contracting marriage with a stranger of another faith, the intervention of law to render such merriage contract civilly null and void, would appear to be singularly harsh and oppressive."

The Report of the Parsee Law Commission being sent on to the Government of Bombay, Government issued a Resolution (20th October 1863) on the Report, from which we give the following extract, indicating the policy which the Bombay Government adopted with reference to Sections XII and XIII.

"The Honourable the Governor-in-Council also consider that that he should express an opinion on the 9th question discussed by the Commission :—

'Can the Indian Legislature be rightly asked to recognise difference of religious belief existing before and at the time of marriage as a valid ground for rendering a Parsi marriage ipso facto void or to recognise difference of religious belief taking place after marriage as a valid ground for rendering a Parsi marriage voidable ?'

"The European members of the Commission cannot recommend that either of these provisions should be adoqted by the Legislature. The Parsi members take the opposite view. The Honourable the Governor-in-Council would commit this most difficult question to the careful consideration of the Government of India with the express ion of his own opinion that he takes the same view as Sir Joseph Arnould and Mr Justice Newton on the first and not on the second provision. The Honourable the Gyvernor-in-Council would not interfere with a contract entered into between two parties with their eyes open. But the question is more difficult as to a change of religious belief by one of the contracting parties after marriage. He is of opinion that the marriage should, in the event contemplated, be voidable at the instance of either party, due provision being made for the wife if her conduct be pronounced by the Court to be blameless. He arrives at this conclusion from a consideration of how much in the East the forms of religious belief enter into the domestic life, and that it is the duty of the British Legislature in a matter of this kind, to regard Eastern rather than European feelings, the feelings, in other word, of the governed."

The Hon. Mr. Anderson on 20th January 1865 introducing the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill among Parsis, and moving that it be referred to a Select Committee, delivered the following speech emphasizing the policy of the legislature to treat marriage as a Civil Contract virtually confirming the views of the European members of the Commission and of the Bombay Government.

"Next as to change of religious after marriage being constituted a ground of divorce, I think this provision, which embodies the view of the Government of Bombay, is a happy compromise between the extreme demand of the Parsis on the one hand that any marriage contracted by one of their community with one professing another creed shall be ipso facto null and void, and the scruples of those on the other hand, who regard marriage as a contract which can only be dissolved by death or by the commission of adultery by the woman. The Parsis urge, on behalf of their extreme views, that marriage is not regarded by Zoroastrians as a civil contract simply, but as being of a nature of a religious rite, and that a marriage of Parsi with one of an another faith cannot be celebrated. If a Parsi priest were to solemnize such a marriage, no one would insist that a Parsi who had contracted such a marriage should still be regarded by his country men as a Zoroastrian. But the Legislature can only see in the union a civil contract, and it cannot consent to bastardize and to deprive of their legal rights the issue of such a marriage entered into with full knowledge by both parties, according to the forms prescribed by the religion of the man or the woman. On the other hand, with respect to a chage of religious faith after marriage, there is, I think, great weight in the argument of the Parsis that marriages are only solemnized amongst members of their community, on the full understanding that both the parties profess, and always will profess, the religion of Zoroaster. A violation of this condition should, they urge, render the marriage voidable at the instance of either party. They state that in any case of a change of religion, the parties would immediately separate, and they consider that if such separation occurs, it is better that there should be a dissolution of the marriage rather than that the parties should be tempted to immorality by the enforcement of a practical widowhood or widowerhood."

"Again on the Hon. Mr. Anderson on 31st March 1865, moving that the Report of the Select Committee on the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Bill be adopted, gave his pronouncement with reference to these Sections XII and XIII.

"Another important alteration in the Bill is the omission of the clause which made a change of religious belief, subsequent to a marriage, a ground for rendering the marriage voidable at the instance of either party. The question involved in this alternation received very careful consideration from the Select Committee, and the impression which generally prevailed was, that the principle presented for discussion was too important to be dealt with otherwise than in a separate measure. The Council has just invited the consideration of all India to the measure relative to remarriage of Native Converts. Now I do not mean to imply that the provision in the Parsi Bill stands on the same ground as the relief proposed for Christian Converts. In the one case a man says:—On account of my religious belief, my wife has left me, either compel her to live with me or let me go free. "In the other case, the man says, :—On account of my religious belief, my wife has left me, let me go free.'" It is obvious that there is a material difference between these two propositions. In the one the man says :—"I want my wife to live with me.'" But though there is this variance in the scope of the two propositions, they both in some measure raise the issue, whether a change in religious belief is a valid ground for rendering a marriage voidable. The Council has been desirous that this question should receive the most ample consideration, and it would be obviously unpolitic, therefore, at the present time, that a species of liberty should be granted to the Parsis in the matter under discussion. If the Bill of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Maine, should become law, as I trust it will, it will then be for the Parsis to apply for relief, and support their appeal by adequate evidence. But when the Council is acting with extreme caution as to granting a certain relief to a portion of the community, it is obvious that it cannot grant what is more than relief—what is relaxation—to another portion of the community. I think then that the Select Committee was compelled if only on the lower ground of legislative expediency to omit the clause, and in saying this, I am not insensible to the fact that some may be inclined to take the higher ground of regarding any such concession as wrong in principle."

Again on 21st January 1855 the Managing Committee of the Parsi Law Association submitted a memorial to H. E. the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, wherein the memorialists urge the view of the two Sections which the European Members of the Commission and the Legislature objected to :—

"11. That Sections 12 and part of 13 herein before mentioned as being omitted from this Bill are as follows :—

"XII. The marriage of a Parsee with a person professing a different religion shall be void.

"XIII. If a Parsi husband or wife shall profess another religion at any time after marriage..... ... such marriage shall be after the space of one year next following such profession.... voidable at the election of his or her wife or husband, such election being first duly notified by the said wife or husband to the Panchayet of her or his place of residence.

"12. That with regard to these clauses the Parsee Law Commission at page 14 of their report have reported as follows :—

"The Europeans members of the Commission cannot recommend that either of these provisions should be adopted by the Indian Legislature. As long as the religious feelings of the Parsees retain their present force, neither provision if adopted would be very likely to be called into operation. The preventive check supplied by such religious feelings may safely be trusted to this extent, but it would be a retrogade step in legislation to make the violation of such feelings the basis per se of an absolute avoidance or dissolution of the marriage contract. The restriction proposed in Section 12 appears peculiarly odious. In cases where religious sentiments have not availed to prevent a Parsee male or female from contracting marriage with a stranger of another faith, the intervention of law to render such marriage contract civilly null and void, would appear to be singularly harsh and oppressive. It is right however, to state that on this point the views of the two natives members of the Commission are diametrically opposed to those of their European colleagues, those views will be found ably stated in one of the letters of the Managing Committee (dated 14th April, 1862) in answer to reference from the Commission as to the advisability of striking out Section 12 from the supplemental Draft Code, and also in the minutes A and B appended to this Report.

"13. That in the Resolution of the Government of Bombay herein before mentioned the Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council has thus expressed his opinion on these questions :—

"The European members of the Commission cannot recommend that either of these provisions should be adopted by the Legislature. The Parsees take the opposite view The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council would commit this most difficult question to the carefull consideration of the Government of India, with an expression of his own opinion, that he takes the same view as Sir Joseph Arnold and Mr. Justice Newton, on the first but not on the second provision. The Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council woul not interfere with a contract entered into between two parties with their eyes open. But the question is more difficult as to a change of religious belief by one of the contracting parties after marriage. He is of opinion that the marriage should in the event contemplated, be voidable at the instance of either party, due provision being made for the wife if her conduct be pronounced by the Courts to be blameless. He arrives at this conclusion from the consideration of how much in the East the forms of religious belief enter into the domestic life, and that it is the duty of the British Legislature in a matter of this kind to regard Eastern rather than European feelings, the feelings, in other words, of the governed.

"14. That while your Memorialists cordially agree with the opinion thus expressed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay touching the Section 13, they cannot refrain from expressing their surprise that the consideration of how much in the East the forms of religious belief enter into the domestic life, should not have brought the mind of his Excellency to the same conclusion with regard to Section 12. That it is one of the leading maxim of the English law, laid down in its books and ennunciated in its judgments and especially in the great judgments of Lord Stowell in the leading cases of Dalrymple v. Dalrymple, 2 Haggard's Consistory Report, p. 63, and Lindo v. Belisario, 1 Haggard's Consistory Reports, p. 231, that the customs of all subservient people should rule the validity of their marriages. That the customs of the Parsees are, and have been from time immemorial, opposed to the validity of marriage not solemnised according to the rites of their religion, and that no marriage between a Parsee and a person of another religion can, according to the rules of their religion, rules of whose infraction no instance is known, be solemnized with the rites, which in the eyes of that community, and therefore in the eyes of the law alone, have any binding force." Our object in giving these copious extracts from the proceedings of the Parsi Law Commission and from the proceedings of the Viceregal Council is to show to the present generation of the Parsis the principle of legislation, and the principle of religious and civil liberty which the European members of the Commission, the Bombay Government and last not least the Viceregal Council firmly and consistently upheld. It cannot be said that the arguments urged by the Managing Committee did not receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of those to whom they were addressed.

One fact should be borne in mind, that the marriages in the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act are admittedly marriages between a Parsi man and a Parsi woman, professing the religion of Zoroaster and undergoing the ceremony of "Ashirwad," being one of the requirements of Section III of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. As against these, marriages under the legislation now in incubation between a Parsi and a non-Parsi will not be under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, but will be under the Act if and when it is enacted. The legislature looks upon marriage as a civil contract though it has allowed subject people to have their own religious ceremony tacked on to it, and so far as the Parsis are concerned their Act is framed in such a manner that it virtually admits that a Parsi marriage is a sacrament. From these considerations it will be seen that in the present attempted legislation, the legislature clearly wants to emphasise marriage as a civil institution only and no more. How far, and to what extent this no doubt revolutionary change will affect the Parsis, is a matter which can be well discussed by the educated and intelligent members of the community.

RACING CYCLIST KILLED.

Record Breaker's Fatal Accident.

The motor-cycle Tourist Trophy races in the Isle of Man were preceded by a sad tragedy. Victor Surridge, while practising near Glen Helen Isle of Man, in mail week, was killed.

The accident occurred while Surridge was taking a difficult turning on Cregwilly's Hill. He had successfully negotiated ten miles of the course, but when near the Glen Hotel his cycle slipped and flew across the road. Surridge was dashed against the rocks and his neck broken.

The gradient of the hill is very steep, and the road is of a winding character. This is the first fatal accident that has occurred in connection with the Tourist Trophy races.

It was only the other evening that an interesting little function was held at the Savoy, when Messrs. Rudge-Whitworth entertained a party to celebrate Surridge's record ride at Brooklands, when he covered over sixty miles in the hour on a 499 c. c. motor-bicycle. The record is one that has been covered for many a year, as the chronicles of motor-cycling read, and more than once it has had a narrow escape of falling into the lap of one rider or another, but it remained for one who was practically a newcomer to the racing track, and a machine which had no commercial existence a year ago, to capture it.

Surridge, who was only nineteen years of age, was the holder of the kilometre, flying mile, and fifty miles records, in addition to the one just mentioned.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following among others matters :—

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Daftary, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared on behalf of the Indian Specie Bank and asked for leave to file a suit against the insolvent.

Counsel said that the bank held certain title deeds on an equitable mortgage from a third party and it was necessary to join the insolvent as a party.

His Lordship made the order prayed for costs in the suit.

RE PIROJSHAW AND SORABJI LAM.

Mr. Setalwad obtained a similar order on the same grounds in this matter also.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI GHOGARI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of interior order.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the opposing creditor Kaliandass Jagmohandass and obtained an order for the exmination of the insolvent and his brother, Costs were reserved.

RE FAZUL JAFFER.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel appeared for the insolvent and applied for an extention of two months' interim order.

Counsel said this was the first extension.

The application was granted.

RE ANANDRAO RAMRAO TALPADE.

Mr Fardunji Motivalla, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of interim order.

RE TUKARAM LUXMON.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE HASANALLY JIWAJI.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, who appeared for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE RUGHNATH GOVIND.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, this insolvent was granted leave to serve his creditors by substituted service for his application for final discharge.

Counsel also obtained two months' extension of interim orper for one Laldass Cursondass.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their personal discharges :—Mahomedali Husseinmia, Mahomed Suleman Khoja, Vasu Devsi Sha; Said Nathan and Sebastian Neto.

DECREES AGAINST INSOLVENTS.

His Lordship then heard the contested petition of Dayachand Bhogulchand Sha, whose insolvency was opposed by Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Company.

The insolvent appeared in person and the opposing creditors were represented by Mr. R. D. N. Wadia.

Issues having been raised, the following order was passed by his Lordship :—By consent of parties, order to be made in terms of form 37 of the Insolvency Act (this form makes the discharge of the insolvent conditional on his fulfiling certain orders of the Court); judgement to be entered for the Official Assignee for Rs. 38,439 being the total amount of his liabilities; he was to trade and out of his income was to retain Rs. 600 annually for his maintenance until the whole balance was paid up; he was also ordered to keep regular books of account; costs of the opposing creditor to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the Official Assignee.

In the matter of Jeram Gangji Thucker and his brother, a similar order was passed by his Lordship by consent of Mr. Kapadia for the insolvents and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia for the opposing creditor; judgment for the Official Assignee for Rs. 2,500 was entered into the insolvents were to pay Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively every month from the 16th August next. Costs of the opposing creditor not exceeding Rs. 150 to come out of the assets.

Orders of this kind were made for the first time yesterday after the passing of the new act.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

In the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, yesterday presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar who was assisted by eleven delegates, there was called on the suit brought by Bomanshaw Jamshedji Polishwalla against his wife Tehmina Pallonji Merwanji Pagdiwalla for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jamasp P. Dastur, solicitor, was for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant had deserted himw without any just ground or lawful cause at the instigation of her brothers, who were attempting to extort large sums from him.

The defence was habitual cruelty on the part of the husband, who, admittedly, was convicted of assaulting his wife by Mr. Aston and who in another case was ordered to pay separate maintenance to the wife. She counter-claimed for a judicial separation and monthly payment by way of alimony.

On the case being called on, his Lordship suggested to Mr. Dastur that he should withdraw the counter-claim, thus leaving to the parties a chance of living together in future.

Mr. Dastur accepted the suggestion and the counter claim was withdrawn.

After some further arguments with his Lordship, Mr. Paymaster asked for leave to withdraw the suit with liberty to file a fresh suit, if so advised in the future.

Leave was granted and the suit was withdrawn. The plaintiff was ordered to pay his wife's costs.

DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal of Hari Aba Wani who was convicted by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, acting Sessions Judge of Satara of murdering his wife Godu, and sentenced to death..

Mr. W. C. J. Shortt, instructed by Mr. P. P. Khare, appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and his wife did not live happily together and she had frequently left his house and taken refuge with her relatives. In the middle of the month of Chaitra last, the accused was seen with his wife on the hills by a goat-herd. Since then she had disappeared. Some days later, a little boy, in an unfrequented part of the hills, came upon a tress of hair, some human bones and some scraps of wearing apparel which were identified as those of the accused's wife. This discovery led to inquiries in the village and the accused made a clean breast of everything and admitted that he had murdered his wife.

After hearing Mr. Shortt, their Lordships confirmed the conviction as they believed the confession to be voluntary and true and as it was corroborated by very strong evidence and the accused's conduct. The sentence was, however, reduced to that of transportation for life as the man had received provocation from his wife, who was said to be a woman of bad character.

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ARMS ACT CASE.

Nasik Conspirators' Appeal.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeals of Waman Shridhar Barve and his brother Balwant Raimant Ramchandra Barve. These (now undergoing 18 months, sentence passed by the Tribunal of the Bombay High Court in the Nasik Conspiracy Case), were convicted under the Arms Act by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, instructed by Mr. P. B. Shingne, appeared for the accused and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused who represented one branch of the ancient family of the Barves of Kothare, were charged with being in illegal possession of 117 leaden bullets exceeding three hundred-weights and with concealing them, so that the possession continued up to December last. The evidence as to the concealment, said the Sessions Judge, was complete. They were concealed in the wada-compound adjoining the premises, and the Sessions Judge found that they were buried there under the orders of the accused, who were in possession of these bullets. His Honour, therefore, convicted the two accused and remarked that in determining the guilt of the second accused, he had not considered the confession recorded in the Nasik conspiracy case.

As the offence was very serious and deserved severe punishment in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, they were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, Balwant's sentence to begin after the expiration of the sentence he is now undergoing.

The defence was that the bullets must have been put in the place where they were found in ancient times.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered judgment of the Court. His Lordship said no doubt there was some force in what Mr. Jayakar had urged in support of his clients' case, but the facts outside his contention, the circumstances under which the bullets were concealed and the character of the accused to-gether with the evidence of the panch and the two witnesses deposing to the concealment of them were sufficient to support the view taken by the lower Court. Besides their Lordships could not shut their eyes to the admission made by the second appellant in the Nasik Conspiracy trial. The convictions must, therefore, be confirmed.

With regard to the sentence, his Lordship said that having regard to the antecedents of the second appellant, his sentence must be confirmed. In the case of the first appellant, no doubt the offence was so serious as to call for a deterrent sentence, yet the ends of justice would be fully met by reducing the sentence passed upon him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CLAIM AGAINST BOMBAY COTTON MFG. MILLS.

The hearing was resumed by Mr. Justice Beaman on Tuesday in the suit of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Mills Company, the chief claim being in respect of an item of Rs. 200,000, the other items referring to the adjustment and balances of monetary transactions between the parties in the ordinary course of business. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the defendant company.

Jainarayen Indumal Dani, who was formerly a munim of the plaintiff at the time the transactions in the suit took place, but who subsequently left his service and became managing-director of the Merchants' Bank, was further cross-examined by the Hon. the Advocate-General.

In the course of the Hon. the Advocate-General's cross-examination Mr. Dani said that it was the business of the agent of the defendant mills, Dwarkadas, to know whether at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 1,66,580 was due to the Bank of Bombay. It was not his business. With the loans the terms of which were contracted by the agents, the directors, of whom witness was one, had nothing to do. The agents sent the terms of the loan to the directors and they by circulars and the directors put their signatures to those circulars. Dwarkadas brought the circular book to him; the circulars were in English, he explained them to him, and he signed the circular. It was his duty as a director to read the circulars before he signed them. Whether Rs. 8,00,000 were due to his master Motilal, Rs. 3,00,000 to the Bank of India, and debts were due to other parties, including deposits made in the mills, witness could not say. At the meeting deposit lists were produced and circulated showing the amount of deposits. The Chairman said something about them and in five minutes the whole thing was over. No details were given to them about these deposits. Sir Sassoon David and others had advanced Rs. 10,00,000 on the security of yarn. When he signed the balance-sheet of 1907 he knew that Tricumdas Mills owed Rs. 8,00,000 to his master, and Rs. 3,00,000 to the Bank of India; but he did not know that a large sum of money was due to the Bank of Bombay.

SIGNING AN INCORRECT BALANCE-SHEET.

When he signed the balance-sheet he did not know it to be incorrect.

He came to know of it as false when there was an uproar two years ago about the Tricumdas Mills and its liquidation. Had he known it to be false he would not have signed it.

Further, several other questions on the financial positions of the Tricumdas, the Bombay Cotton, the Lakhmidas Mills, and of Dwarkadas Dharamsi's personal account were put to the witness.

Cross-examined, witness said that he was worth about two lakhs of rupees. His master Motilal gave him Rs. 500 per mensem. Twelve years before joining Motilal he did business and got two lakhs from it. His salary in the Merchants Bank was Rs. 1,500 per month. He saved a little out of it. On 7th April 1908 he did not receive Rs. 10,000 as brokerage for advancing to the Tricumdas Mills through Dwarkadas Rs. 55,000 at first, and Rs. 97,000 afterwards. The brokerage entry would not appear either in his books or in his master's. His books were lost in the monsoon about three years ago; he gave information to the police about it. He could produce his books for the period after the Dewali of that year. On 25th February 1909 Dwarkadas did not present him with Rs. 5,000. On 3rd February 1909 he had advanced Rs. 1,00,000 to the Tricumdas Mills by three cheques of Rs. 25,000 each, another cheque for Rs. 15,000, and Rs. 10,000 in cash. The Rs. 10,000 were given in cash because there happened to be a very large amount of cash in his firm on that day. The Rs. 10,000 did not go into his pocket for brokerage.

His bungalow had electric fittings done by N. M Marshall. When Marshall asked for the bill from him he referred Marshall to the estate of Dwarkadas, as Dwarkadas had ordered the elecetic fittings and not he. Marshall filed a suit against him for the amount of the bill and witness paid him. Dwarkadas was in the habit of seeing witness often at his bungalow, though not daily. Large sums of moneys were lent to Dwarkadas and his mills by the witness from his master's firm because witness took him to be a a good and respectable man and wealthy, possessed of about three, four, or five lakhs of rupees. Witness's master was a permanent resident of Hyderabad, Deccan. There was correspondence between him and his master relating to advances and additional securities.

Further cross-examination was reserved.

Jamnadas Gordhandas was the next witness examined for the plaintiff with regard to the Rs. 2,00,000, which the plaintiff contended was an advance to the Bombay Cotton, Co. and btu which the defence said was a mere book-entry of a transfer or "havala."

After some further evidence the hearing was adjourned.

UNSTAMPED HUNDIES.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor on Tuesday a consent-order was taken in the suit of Lakhamichand Maneckchand a firm dealing largely in hundies in Bombay and Cutch. vs. the Collector of Bombay in his capacity of Superintendent of Stamps. Mr. Cyril Oliver, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

In August 1910 there was a search by the Bombay Police, at the plaintiff's place of business in Bombay, when 1,966 hundies were seized. Of there two were unstamped, and eight were found to be with stamps but these stamps were uncancelled. The plaintiffs' firm approached the defendant with the object of seeking a compromise in respect of these deficiencies. The remaining hundies numbering 1,956 were in proper order. For the defective ones the defendant imposed a fine of Rs. 600. The plaintiffs deemed this demand exorbitant and refused to comply with it. The defendant insisted that were the fine not paid within a specified period, the amount would be levied by distress.

By the consent-terms the decision of the defendant imposing the fine was set aside. The defendant was referred for action to the proper magisterial tribunal. Each party was to bear his own costs.

PARSI RECEIVER IN LONDON.

On Tuesday before Mr. Justice Davar a consent-order was taken in the suit of Dhanbai C. Daruwala vs. Behramji C. Daruwala and others, in virtue of which Mr. Nowroji D. Allbless, barrister-at-law, of the firm of Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon and Company of No. 4 Lombard Street, in London, was appointed receiver without security of ornaments and jewellery in suit worth about Rs. 30,000, at present deposited with the London Safe Deposit Company of No. 1 Queen Victoria Street, London by the first defendant.

Mr. Allbless was ordered to forward the same in sealed boxes to Bombay to the Prothonotary of the High Court after taking an inventory of the articles. He was to get £10 for his remuneration; a sum of Rs. 250 was to be deposited with Mr. Allbless, out of which to cover the expenses of getting possession of the property and of sending it down to Bombay for production in Court at the hearing.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff and the fifth defendant. Mr. J. B. Kanga with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the first defendant. Defendants 2 to 4 appeared in person.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Justice Batchelor on Tuesday disposed of the short cause suit relating to the Great Western Hotel Bombay in which the parties were Navroji J. Gazdar vs. Jehangir J. Gazdar and others. The property in suit has been estimated at about Rs. 10,00,000. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. Rustomji F. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the first defendant. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for defendants Nos. two and six. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chotia, appeared for defendant No. 3.

The suit was for dissolution of partnership. The plaintiff stated that the filing of the suit was necessitated by reason of differences having arisen between the parties. The third defendant Kharshedji J. Gazdar had filed his written statement, pointing out among other things that the estate of his father the late Mr. Jivanji Gazdar had not been fully administered.

After arguments among counsel the suit was transferred to the long-cause list.

POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF FLANNEL.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Manalal Mohanlal with the theft of 75 pieces of flannel of the collective value of Rs. 75. The charge against the accused was that on the 13th instant the complainant Madhavji Mohanji's cloth shop was broken into and the property mentioned above stolen. On receiving certain information the police arrested the accused and recovered several pieces of cloth which the accused had pledged with Marwaris. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted six previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo six months' further imprisonment.

MONGOOSE AND VENOMOUS SERPENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the immunity of the mongoose from the effects of the bite of venomous serpents has not often been debated; by many naturalists it is doubted, whilst some imagine that the otherwise fatal effect of poison is counteracted by the use of vegetable antidotes, to which the quadruped has recourse after being bitten. A communication from Government House, Santa Lucia, gives the details of an encounter between a mongoose and a snake. A rat-tailed serpent, some twenty inches in length, was produced in a glass jar, the mouth of which was secured with a piece of linen. The mongoose was brought out. The jar was held out to it. As soon as the mongoose perceived the snake inside, it became greatly excited, its fur presenting the appearance of that of a cat with its back up. The mongoose evinced intense eagerness to get at the snake by running round and round the jar, and tearing at the cloth over the opening with its teeth and claws. On the covering being removed, the serpent sprang out upon the lawn and advanced a few feet on the grass. The mongoose at once attacked the snake, but the latter seemed prepared for the style of attack, which the reptile avoided by drawing its body suddenly back, and then darting at its active little enemy. The mongoose with a sharp cry, sprung suddenly about a foot from the ground, and alighting upon the back of the snake, bit and tore at it savagely. A short struggle ensued; and upon the combatants separating, the snake crawled a few yards away, and the mongoose began running in an apparently aimless manner about the lawn. This lasted some three or four minutes, during which time the snake crawled along with difficulty, seeming anxious to get away, and then remained quite still. Suddenly the mongoose returned, seized the snake by the middle of the body, and dragged him into its (the mongoose's), cage. The "rat-tail" did not give any signs of life after this operation. The mongoose proceeded leisurely to eat the serpent, commencing with the head, his sharp teeth crunching through bones and all. The cage was then closed, and every one retired with very little expectations of seeing the plucky little animal alive again. In about an hour's time, the cage was re-opened, and the hero of this "battle" coolly trotted out, showing no signs of being at all the worse for the fight. The mongoose did not—at least for an hour after eating the snake—have the opportunity of using in any way, any herbs or grasses.

In the "Overland Summary" of August 9, 1863, appeared a letter, dated Trichinopolly. July 15 1863, and signed by Major K. Macaulay, Captain C. J. Combe and Lieutenant H. G. Symonds, all of the 23rd Light Infantry, describing a "battle" between a cobra di capello and a tame mongoose. The narrative, after stating that the latter proceeded to devour his vanquished foe, continues as follows :—"After the mongoose had satisfied his appetite, we proceeded to examine the wounds he had received with the help of a pocket lens, and washing away the blood from one of these, the lens disclosed the broken fang of the cobra embedded in the head of the mongoose, which continued as healthy and lively as ever." These instances go far to establish the fact of the mongoose being endowed with an organization, on which snake venom has no effect. Such immunities are, however, by no means singular in nature. The hornbill feeds greedily on the fruits of strychnos nux vomica; goats browse freely on the poisonous milk-hedge of India, and even in England goats and sheep are known to crop with impunity hemlock, which would be fatal to the horse and cow. Why, then, Sir should it be thought extraordinary that the natural enemy of the serpent should be gifted with exemption from the influence of a defence so potent and so sudden in its action in all other cases?—Yours, etc.,

R. W. M.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The beginnings of a favourable change of pressure appear to-day in North-East India and the rainfall has increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam. In Burma the usual rainfall continues. In the Southern half of the Peninsula the falls have become heavier and the rainfall has been general in the Simla and Mussoorie hills. Elsewhere the weather has remained dry. The principal amounts are :—Tavoy, three inches; Moulmein, Bassein, Sibsagar and Jeypur, two; Cherrapunji, four; Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Shillong, one and a half; Mymensingh, three; Dinajpur and Darjeeling, two; Karwar and Ootacamund, three; Mysore, two; Cochin, four; Calicut, Trivandrum and Coimbatore, one and a half; Mercara seven. The forecast shows no important change.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

A slight local shock was recorded in Simla at one o'clock this morning.

AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer "Nurani," Captain H. J. Crebbin, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, reports having experienced strong monsoon, heavy rain and squally high sea.

The Clan Line steamer Clan "Ferguson," Captain S. A. Jones, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, met with heavy and moderate monsoon. The steamer "Hild," Captain J. Salvesen, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore, and Colombo, encountered strong monsoon on the Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Ct
Previously registered	24·59	24·05	24·02	23·14
Wednesday, 19th July	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·05
Total	24·62	24·09	24·04	23·19
Same date last year	31·27	27·24	25·87	26·14

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	21·60	49·72	29·29

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and the adjacent part of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·61" of rain and Karwar 2·93". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in slight excess during the day.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and fairly heavy rain has fallen in the south Konkan, Malabar and the adjacent districts to the east. Over the rest of the reporting area, Bangalore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast and isolated showers in the southern half of the Peninsula.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 14th July to date.
Bushire (18th)	96·8	87·5	...	0·00
Jask	99·3	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat (18th)	102·3	95·1	...	0·00
Multan	103·8	80·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	105·4	84·4	...	3·23
Lahore	105·9	84·2	...	8·24
Sirsa	107·8	85·5	...	2·20
Ambala	101·5	82·9	...	6·67
Delhi	103·5	87·8	...	5·16
Agra	105·0	88·5	...	1·21
Mainpuri	105·3	88·1	...	3·38
Jhansi	101·0	88·0	...	3·29
Cawnpore	104·2	86·4	...	3·38
Allahabad	101·6	85·5	0·01	4·83
Jacobabad	111·1	80·8	...	0·05
Karachi	85·0	79·9	...	0·00
Ajmer	96·9	80·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	93·2	78·6	...	7·43
Kotah	98·0	81·6	...	4·54
Bhuj	90·0	79·0	...	1·16
Dwarka	85·3	79·7	...	0·79
Veraval	84·1	80·3	...	3·91
Rajkot	94·6	79·0	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	97·1	80·5	...	3·63
Surat	87·8	79·6	...	7·68
Ahmedabad	95·1	79·7	...	6·73
Deesa	98·3	79·9	...	7·95
Neemuch	89·4	75·7	...	9·23
Indore	87·6	73·1	...	7·02
Jubbulpore	89·8	76·3	...	14·08
Saugor	88·7	74·6	...	15·91
Hoshangabad	92·1	76·9	...	10·56
Khandwa	93·2	76·1	...	5·38
Akola	93·2	74·1	...	9·85
Amraoti	90·8	74·8	...	9·18
Nagpur	92·6	77·8	...	19·47
Chanda	93·0	77·0	...	17·83
Raipur	90·2	76·6	...	18·72
Bombay	86·4	79·4	0·05	23·19
Ratnagiri	85·3	79·9	0·02	40·92
Mormugao	83·0	74·2	0·61	45·85
Karwar	82·8	78·0	2·93	48·17
Malegaon	91·4	75·1	...	13·83
Ahmednagar	86·9	71·5	...	12·18
Poona	86·0	72·3	...	6·79
Sholapur	95·8	71·9	...	7·75
Bijapur	89·2	70·2	...	7·29
Belgaum	77·3	67·5	...	19·18
Aurangabad	89·2	69·2	...	11·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	92·4	73·7	...	11·44
Hyderabad	90·3	72·7	...	7·19
Mangalore	82·3	79·3	1·12	58·20
Calicut	76·8	73·6	1·59	53·27
Cochin	78·2	71·7	4·00	49·95
Colombo	88·0	76·0	0·08	8·51
Masulipatam	95·3	80·7	...	7·85
Bellary	94·0	75·8	...	1·10
Cuddapah	93·2	75·6	00·4	5·48
Madras	99·0	80·0	...	1·32
Bangalore	78·8	64·8	0·40	6·91
Coimbatore	76·4	69·3	1·57	8·77
Trichinopoly	93·6	74·3	0·06	1·27
Negapatam	96·0	78·0	...	2·46

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

ENGLISH LADY IN POLISH PRISON.

Three Months' Detention.

Although it is now nearly three months since Miss Malecka was arrested, mystry still surrounds her fate and the exact offences with which she is charged. The authorities are as reticent about her as ever, and decline to explain why the examination of papers found in her rooms on the night of her arrest is taking so much longer than the eight weeks first given as the time limit. Two of her friends who were arrested when she was were set at liberty some weeks ago.

So far as can be ascertained by the very scant information given by the authorities, Miss Malecka is charged with having been an active member of an illegal society. An illegal society is any association which has not obtained the sanction of the authorities, and may do nothing more revolutionary than teach people to read or write Polish or to lecture on Polish literature or history.

During the first three months of the present year, no fewer than seventy-five mutual improvement societies, Russian and Polish, were declared illegal. The punishment for persons found guilty of aiding or belonging to illegal societies of this kind varies, but generally consists of a fine of 100 to 300 roubles and a few days' to a month's imprisonment.

AN UNKNOWN ENEMY.

From an interview with one of the lady's many Polish friends who needless to say, also belongs to a so called "illegal" society and does not wish her name to be disclosed, I learned that Miss Malecka is supposed to have been denounced to the police by some person or persons unknown to her—possibly an agent provocateur—as being an active member of the Polska Partya Socialistyczna (Polish Socialistic Society).

This Partya goes a good deal further than the "illegal" societies just mentioned as it advocates, and even practises, terrorism, and is always at war with the authorities. Whether the police really charge her with this, or only arrested her on suspicion and are looking through her papers in their usual dilatory fashion, remains to be seen. Though they said, a few weeks ago, that their—prisoner confessed to being a member of the party in question and was "proud of it," they now neither confirm nor deny this statement.

Of course, Russian subjects are often kept for months in prison on just as vague charges. Expedition, as it is understood in England, does not exist. I know a man who was arrested and kept for two months in a crowded cell just because a revolutionary's visiting card was found in his rooms. He was finally discharged for lack of evidence—as, indeed, there was none—but there could be no question of damages for false imprisonment.

NATURALISATION NOT RECOGNISED.

If Miss Malecka's papers contain no evidence of her having belonged to an illegal society, and if she can satisfy the Russian Government that she is a British subject, she may be able to get some compensation.

But here, again, another difficulty arises: the Russian Government does not bind itself to recognise the children of a Russian subject who had been naturalised in England as British subjects. Miss Malecka's father was born a Russian subject, emigrated to England, and became naturalished. In other words, Miss Malecka, is a British subject anywhere in the world but in the Russian Empire. This is the verdict of an eminent legal authority whom I have consulted, but it would be interesting to hear the verdict of an English authority.

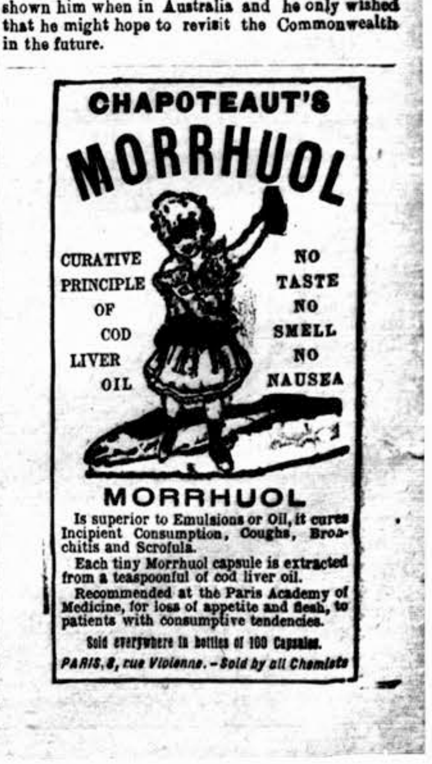
Though the Warsaw citadel does not give anything like adequate accommodation to its prisoners, Miss Malecka's friends need not fear that she is being ill-treated; as her British passport, at this stage of affairs, would, in any case, protect her in that way. At the same time, her quarters are none too comfortable. The food, though fairly good, is very scanty, and the cells are exceedingly dirty. Her friends have been sending her additional food, and also some books. She will not be allowed to see visitors or to write or receive letters until her preliminary examination has been completed.

AUSTRALIA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

There was an interesting ceremony on June 29 on board the 'Commonwealth,' anchored at Spithead, when Lady Northcote presented the people of Australia's gift to that battleship. Lady Northcote, in making the presentation to Capt. Lewes, said that it was a gift from the people of Australia, who were now taking steps to build their own Navy, to one of the foremost fighting ships in the mother country's Navy. The gift was intended to show the interest of the people of Australia in the ship and to signify that Australia was proud of the Navy, proud of its history and its traditions. Sir Josiah Symon, the chairman of the committee which organised the presentation, stated that the people of Australia regarded the fact that, that ship had been called the "Commonwealth" as a very great compliment, and the presentation was intended to show their interest in her fortunes. The gift was of Australian design, material, and workmanship in every particular. It consisted of a silver challenge shield, a silver model of Captain Cook's ship the "Endeavour," and an endowment fund to provide prizes for the men. The challenge shield was surmounted by the Imperial Arms, with the motto, "Our Heritage, the Sea." Below the motto was a small map in silver relief of Australia. In the corners were inscribed the names of Dampier, Cook, Bass, and Flinders. There were also representations of the flora and fauna of Australia in relief. The working model in silver of Captain Cook's ship was supported by fruit dishes made of pearl shells from Thursday Island. They hoped that the endowment fund would amount to between £350 and £400.

Capt. Vaughan Lewes, in reply, said that Australia had ever been the land of Promise to the Navy. Unbounded hospitality, unlimited pleasure, and unrivalled kindness, from one and all, to officers and men, had shown the affection and esteem with which the Navy was held there. To-day Australia was forming a Navy of its own to strengthen the empire. They knew that their efforts would be crowned with the success they deserved, because their 'personnel' was composed of men of the highest standard of efficiency, ability and quality. With such a foundation there must come a glorious and lasting naval force to add to the wealth, safety, and strength of the British Empire.

At a luncheon which followed, Prince Louis of Battenberg, replying to the toast of 'The Navy' said that the Navy at large took the greatest interest in the birth of what they preferred to call the Australian branch of the Royal Navy. He remembered with much pleasure the hospitality and kindness shown him when in Australia and he only wished that he might hope to revisit the Commonwealth in the future.



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BY THE WAY.

KING EDWARD AND HEIDELBERG.

The dinner of "Old Neuenheimers" on Saturday night in mail week presided over by Mr. John Hassall, who was senior monitor at Neuenheim College when King George, as the Duke of York, was a student there, recalls some interesting associations between the Royal Family and Heidelberg. Reference made in the papers in mail week to the fact that King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and Princess Alexandra of Denmark first met in the old University town on the banks of the Neckar. The landlord of the "Prinz Karl" was proud of the fact that the Royal party dined in that hotel on the memorable evening, and he used to tell the story that just when they were sitting down to dinner it was discovered that they numbered thirteen, and so in order not to tempt ill-luck the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards the Emperor Frederick, jocularly insisted on sitting apart at a little table in the corner. A few years ago the landlord was immensely gratified by receiving a signed photograph of King Edward, and this hangs in the room where the dinner took place.

AN ALPINE CORONATION CELEBRATION.

The Coronation was commemorated in many unusual ways and places. Nowhere was the event celebrated in a more novel or more hearty fashion than by nine members of Canon Horsley's Meiringen party on the top of the Ewigschneehorn (10,970ft.) at sunrise on Thursday, June 22 the ascent having been made from the Gauli Glacier Hut. Collects were said, "God Save the King" sung, and the health of their Majesties was drunk. The party included three ladies—Miss Beardoe Grundy, the Almoner of Guy's Hospital; Miss N. Macaldine, of Norbury; and Miss Izod, of Horsley, Gloucestershire. Magnificent weather was experienced, after a time of much cold and wet.

WILTING OF THE WILD ROSES.

One untoward result of the tropical heat at home during May and eraly June has been the premature blossoming and rapid fading of many wild flowers. This has been especially noticiable in the case of the wild roses, which are generally the great glory of our June hedgerows. Last inclement summer they bloomed for quite five weeks, and lingered well into July, but this year they have, except in some shady spots, wilted within a week. The so-called fruit of the wild rose, which is really an enlarged calyx, plays an important part in village confectionery; and the tender shoots of one variety, the sweet-briar, are just now a cherished delicacy with country children, and bear some resemblance to sugar-cane.

MISS LILLAH McCARTHY ON THE STAGE.

Contrasting two schools of drama, in the "Gentlewoman," Miss Lillah McCarthy thinks it may be said that the writers of modern intellectual drama have arrayed themselves in two separate camps, the one contenting itself with carrying out its ideals without resort to the traditional usage of the stage, and the other conforming to strict dramatic rules and possessing a strong sense of the necessity of dramatic unity. There can be no doubt as to which of the two schools is likely to become the more popular with English audiences. People go to theatres to be amused, to be entertained, to be stirred, aye, and perhaps even to be inspired. The subjects of eugenics, the housing question, the much laboured relationship of the sexes, or the administration of justice, are not going to appeal to the British playgoer unless they are made the centre of some strong dramatic incident worked worked to a vivid climax. The Court Theatre some three or four years ago and the Repertory Season at the Duke of York's in the spring of last year accomplished this admirably. Plays that fail to do this may have a small distinguished following of an anæmic type, but the intellectual force they possess will be useless in influencing the thought of large masses of the people.

THE CARTS OF CARRARA.

A reference to the Carrara quarries recalls Dickens's fine description in "Pictures from Italy". But the road, the road down which the marble comes, however immense the blocks! The genius of the country, and the spirit of its institutions, pave that road: repair it, watch it, keep it going! Conceive a channel of water running over a rocky bed, beset with great heaps of stone of all shapes and sizes, winding down the middle of this valley; and that being the road—because it was the road 500 years ago Imagine the clumsy carts of 500 years ago, being used to this hour, and drawn, as they used to be, 500 years ago, by oxen, whose ancestors, were worn to death 500 years ago, as their unhappy descendants are now, in twelve months, by the suffering and agony of this cruel work! Two pair, four pair, ten pair, twenty pair, to one block, according to its size; down it must come, this way. In their struggling from stone to stone, with their enormous loads behind, them, they die frequently upon the spot; and not they alone, for their passionate drivers, sometimes tumbling down it their energy, are crushed to death beneath the wheels. But it was good 500 years ago, and it must be good now; and a railroad down one of these steeps the easiest thing in the world would be flat blasphemy. Although written nearly seventy years ago, the description would serve as well to-day.

TORTURING THE OXEN.

When we stood aside (adds Dickens) to see one of these cars drawn by only a pair of oxen (for it had but one small block of marble on it) coming down, I hailed, in my heart, the man who sat upon the heavy yoke, to keep it on the neck of the poor beasts—and who faced backwards; not before him—as the very Devil of true despotism: He had a great rod in his hand, with an iron point; and when they could plough and force their way through the loose bed of the torrent no longer, and came to a stop, he poked it into their bodies, beat it on their heads, screwed it round and round in their nostrils, got them on a yard or two, in the madness of intence pain; repeated all these persuasions with increased intensity of purpose, when they stopped again; got them on, once more forced and goaded them to an abrupter point of the descent; and when their writhing and smarting, and the weight behind them, bore the plunging down the precipice in a cloud of scattered water, whirled his rod above his head, and gave a great whood and hallo, as if he had achieved something, and had no idea that they might shake him off and blindly mash his brains upon the road in the noontide of his triumph.

AND THE MORAL.

Standing in one of the many studii of Carrara that afternoon, Dickens continues: it seemed, at first, so strange to me that those exquisite shapes ... should grow out of all this toil, and sweat, and torture! But I soon found a parallel to it, and an explanation of it, in every virtue that springs up in miserable ground, and every good thing that has its birth in sorrow and distress .... I thought, my God! how many quarries of human hearts and souls, capable of far more beautiful results, are left shut up and mouldering away.

A characteristic conclusion, but one affording small comfort to the over-driven animals.

HONOUR FOR A WOMAN LIBRARIAN.

The American Library Association, a vigorous organisation with a membership of 2,000, has elected to its presidency for the ensuing year Mrs. Theresa H. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library. This is the first occasion that the convention has chosen a woman to this office. Mrs. Elmendorf has spent over thirty years in the profession of librarian, and has been a frequent contributor to the literature of her subject.

THACKERAYANA AT BRITISH MUSEUM.

Thackeray occupies quite a modest place in the catalogue of the British Museum reading-room. He is responsible for only 271 entries, as against 858 to the credit of Dickens, and the lion's share of 1,215 to that of Sir Walter Scott. A futher study of the Thackeray columns shows that the translations of his works number between twenty and thirty. The earliest entry under his name does not relate to an essay inliterature. It refers to some fatirical drawings which he executed for a Ballet by Theophile Wagstaff, published in 1836. Thackeray as a writer does not come on the scene until five years later.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road London England.

ANÆMIA AND ITS VICTIMS.

New Scientific Remedy.

Only those who have suffered from Anæmia can have any idea of the feeling of weakness, lassitude and inability to undergo exertion, whether mental or physical, which this condition induces.

As everyone knows, it is due to a deficiency of iron in the blood as well as to a large decrease in the number of the red corpuscles which contain this all-important element for the body's welfare.

It used to be the custom to rely entirely on various preparations of iron to cure this bloodless condition, which makes the sufferer thin, pale and waxy looking, short of breath, dizzy, and causes palpitation, faintness, etc., etc. Iron, however, is by no means the sovereign remedy it was once believed to be, for more iron can be given in a day than is contained in the whole of the blood without doing any good.

The preparation which acts like a charm in improving the quality of the blood is Sanatogen, as modern research has shown. This tonic food, which is the most revitalising preparation known to Science, stimulates the blood-making organs to their utmost. The result is that the red corpuscles are made in great numbers and the vital iron is rapidly restored to them. This has been strikingly shown in innumerable cases.

The "General Practitioner," May 20th, 1905, reports this case:—"A girl, aged 17, with 3,900,000 red blood corpuscles per cubic centimetre, after three weeks' use of Sanatogen, showed an increase of 300,000 red corpuscles per cubic centimetre."

Dr. Ferchmin, Private Physician to the Czar of Russia, writes:—"My daughter, who was very nervous, and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE TUNIC TRIUMPHANT.

This is the great era for the tunic, for it is but a variation of the dalmatic, and the dalmatic is one of the Coronation garments of the Kings of England! Although since risen to great estate, the tunic is a bit of a parvenu. When the stately Roman cast aside his toga he appeared clad in a simple tunic, and the plebeian Roman, not permitted to wear the toga, had to content himself with the tunic alone. The tunic, like the scarf, is an evolution from the primary garment of all—the simple woven square of cloth, or shawl. Cut a hole in the middle for the head, silt up the sides to let the arms out, and reunite the stuff beneath the arm-holes, and there you have the tunic. Its origin reveals its possibilities. The round plain tunic joined altogether is the refuge of the unimaginative. It was favoured by middie Victorians, a demure and unemotional race.

MILLAIS' TUNICS.

Its one artistic association is with Millais, who when he helped to illustrate that curious Pre-Raphaelite edition of Tennyson's earlier poems that came out in the sixties, depicted the bride in the "Talking Oak" in a flounced tunic dress, and Amy ("shallow-hearted") parting from her lover on the "barren. barren shore" in a tunic heavily trimmed with fringe. Amy seems overpowered both with grief and with fringe. But the real tunic is slit. The dalmatic is a long tunic cut up the sides, and worn only by ecclesiastics, or by kings at Coronation time. It is further graced by a fringed scarf hung over the left arm. There seems no meaning in this adjunct, but that is a detail, it has a certain grace, and that is sufficient. A tunic should be either slit or transparent—it is best when it is both. A long transparent tunic edged with fringe swaying in the summer breeze is full of diaphanous suggestion. Made of ancient and wonderfully patterned lace, and worn over a slim satin underskirt, a tunic is also good. A bride in a tunic of yellowed lace over an ivory satin under-gown would if she be tall and slim, look a daughter of the gods indeed!

LES MERVEILLEUSES.

The "merveilleuses" rejoiced in the tunic, and did many things with it. Envious of the Lacedemonian maidens, who, that they might run fast and free, slit up their tunics a thought farther than need be, and then pretended to draw them together with brooches, they did likewise, until the Pope, good man, scandalised at these and other vagaries, issued a special mandate against transparent dresses. One ingenious beauty of those days wore her tunic a little full over a very straight and narrow skirt, garnished it liberally along the edge with roses and foliage, and above that set a horizontal row of small flat Alsatian horns, and so achieved a result inconceivably and quaintly comic. Circe, in an old French print, wore a scalloped and embroidered tunic, and a lady of Richelieu's day, depicted in a straight, round tunic, caught it up lightly with her right hand to show that she at least understood its possibilities.

OF VARIOUS PERIODS.

A very graceful tunic is depicted as worn in 1802 by the ladies of Hamburg. It is slit in front, falls away gracefully, and droops behind. In plumbago blue and carnation pink over cleamy white this looks very well. It vaguely but not too closely. suggests the polonaise—a horror perpetrated in Victorian days. It was a hybrid garment, combined the worst qualities of the tanic and the panier, and was inferior to both. A surcoat worn by a sprightly lady of the thirteen century gives an exeellent suggestion for to-day. Her surcoat tunic hangs from the shoulders, is slit up the sides and is cut away liberallp at the armholes. The underdress in reavealed by the slit; the hem and the sleeves are gemmed with stars. A dark blue star-strewn under-dress, and upper one of very pale grey with a stencilled blue border, and you have a dress both demure and quaint.

ITS ADAPTATION.—

The tunic is a garment of all time. The early Briton wore it, the Greek called it a chiton, the Norman a "cote," and the soldier of to-day is accustomed to consider his jacket a tunic. Eastern women wear tunics over their trousers. Most picturesque of tunics is that of the Newhaven fishwife, and reminiscences of it have appeared lately. The tunic of to-day gives opportunities of colour, but it needs on artist to choose these colours, and a woman who is not an artist should seek the directions one. Palest pink over palest heliotrope, deeper gold over paler yellow, soft dead-leaf brown over primrose—these are pleasing combinations, but raw and glaring contrasts should be avoided,

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Dismissal.

307-88 Shamrao M and H Dossaji Essaji and another vs Tarachand Sittaram, Little and Co.

For Consent Decree.

511-11 Dikshit, D and S Zynabai Alias Amibai vs Abdul Latif Moulvi Mahomed Sidick and others Khanderao L and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

55-10 Wadia G and Co Dayabai Moolanchand vs Kalidas Navalchand and others Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H Inperson,

660-10 J R Patell and Co. Meghji Vallubhdass vs Jadaoji Morarji, Jehangir M and S Captain and V.

414-10 Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co

741-08 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co

438-10 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M D J Mandri.

897-08 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhshmi Narsinham and others Raghvaya B and N.

254-09 Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji Madhowji K & C.

375-10 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

156-11 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co.

398-09 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.

519-10 Smetham B and Co Doolabhdas Lowji and another vs Dayal Kanji and Co Mulla

22-08 Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

696-07 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Moroba and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

453-10 Dikshit D and S Lakhmidas Chunilal vs Baburao Soman and Co, Malvi H M & R.

402-10 Malvi H M and R the Laxmi Co. Ltd, vs Hiralal Devichand Tyabji D and Co.

484-11 Mulji and K Ajodhiaprasad Ambikaprasad Trivedi vs Bawa Sittaramdas Guru Gangadasji Bawa Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

688-09 Thakurdas and Co Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and another vs Abdul Rahim Ayub and others Thakurdas and Co Pestonji R K and Co.

For Decree in Terms of Agreement.

685-10 Mehta and D Jugel Kishore Ganshamlal and Co vs Purshotamdas Nathuram, Matubhai J and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

273-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Byramji Hirjibhai Bhagwagar and another vs Novroji Dhanjibhai Bhagwar In person.

159-10 Tyabjee D and Co Khubiram Jailal vs Kedarprasad Ramnarayen and others Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

178-09 Thakurdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani vs Bomanji Rustomji and others Mulla and M

46-10—S A Tyabji Jugoorath Shivram Jadhaw vs Gangabai and another Raghavaya B and N.

150-10—Captain and V Mowji as Ramji Poonja and another Tyabji D and Co.

416-05 Payne and Co Esmail Joosub vs The Secretary of State for India E F Nicholson.

236-08 Daphtary F and D Triwandas Haridas and another vs Kalyandas Vithaldas and others Edgelow G W Mirza M and M.

998-07 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narrondas vs Jugalnarayen Ramlal Jamshedji R and D.

955-09 Edgelow G W and Co Pranjiwandas Odhowji vs Vishwanath Parbhuram Vaidya Bhaishankar K and G.

68-10 T A Gandhi Mohanlal Jugjiwandas vs Bhagwatlal Goculdas Gajiwala Shamrao M and H

130-10—Daphtary F and D Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej vs Nusserwanji R Mistri Little and Co.

397-08—J R Patell and Co; Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V.

940-10 Bicknell M and R Gopinath Premsukhdas and others Zoomerlal Ramchand

899-05—Shroff D and D The Advocate General of Bombay and others Rambai widow and others Shamrao M and H.

871-08—J R Patell and Co Dhondi Bhicaji vs Abdul Karim Hassonally and others Thakurdas and Co.

473-10—Smetham B and Co Chaturbhuj Ramkison vs Shri Ram Mota and Co Bicknell M R Motichand and D Subnis and G.

357-10—Bhaishanker K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs The Tricumdass Mills Co in liquidation Payne and Co.

463-09 Malvi H M R Bejnat Noharmal vs Lalchand Tarachand Thakurdas and Co.

653-09 D T Mantri Harischandra Bhaskar and others Krisnarao Balkrishnaji and others Dapthary F and H Little and Co Jehangir G B

797-04 Tyabji D and Co Hemraj Balmukund and others vs Ramchandra Baldeo Malvi H M and R.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

322-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Moti-Shivlal vs The Bombay Cotton Mills Co Payne and Co

343-10 Mirza M and M Narotamdas Bechardas vs Ayab Kumari Tyabji D and Co

46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhai Shankar Nanabhai vs Morarji Keshawji Edgelow G W and Co.

612-09 Dastur and Co Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji and others Madhowji K and C

578-09 Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullaly Moochalla and others vs C Chhaganlal and Co Maneckial and N

629-10 Pestonji R K and Co Kesrising Chandmul vs Gangadas Nagindas Motichand and another.

724-10 Thakurdas and Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chapwala Captain and V

744-10 Smetham B and Co Ghellabhai Shivji vs Valabhji Cooverji and others Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D Ragha B N

753-10 Jehangir G and B Jamsetji Rustomji, Awabai Jamsetji, C Jamsetji and others Kanga and S

765-10 Madhowji K and C The Advocate-General of Bombay, Damodher Jivan and another Unwala and P, Pestonji R Kola and Co

786-10 In Person Vasta Ramji widow and others Shroff D D Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir G and B

349-09 Tyabji D and Co K D Sethna vs Pitamber Dalcharam and others Captain and V Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

After the Appellate Side Work is over.

For De bene esse examination of a witness.

131-07—Tyabji D and Co Rahimtulla Gangjee vs Hassanally Sullemanji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

132-09—Mehta and D Manalal Nanalal Ghandy vs Fatmabai widow and others Kanga and S Judah and S Craigi B and C.

773-10—Madhowji K and C Mulraj Khatau vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Edgelow G W and Co Bhaishankar K and G.

555-10—Nanu H and Co Tyaballi Eusufbhoy and others vs Abdeally Mahomedally and others Payne and Co.

62-10—Nadeo H D and Co Amritlal Girdhar vs Vallabhdas Kassidas and others Tyabji D and Co

757-09 Dikshit D S Bamji Naranji vs Vassanji Khimji and others Bhaishankar K and G Little and Co.

791-09 Mulla and M The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and another Pestonji R K and Co.

553-04 Khanderao L and M Samson Haskel vs Madhodas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta Little and Co.

68-07 A Gandhi Joonus Haji Ahmed vs Sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others Payne and Co.

621-10 Bicknell M and R Damji Keshavji vs Gokuldas Premji Ookerda Bhai Shanker K and G.

532-06 Jehangir G and B Sitaram Ganpatram vs Luxmibai widow and others Khanderao L and M

371-11 Jehangir and S Madhowji Dayal vs Amin Appasaheb Bhailabha and another G H Dalal.

489-10 Bhaishankar K and G. The Tricumdas Mills Co. in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau, Little and Co. Edgelow G W and Co.

491-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau Little and Co.

561-10 Bhaishanker K and G Nagindas Kessarising vs, Ishwardas Rameshwar, Motichand and D.

581-10 Daphtary F and D, Makanji and Co. Nathmalji; Bridichand and others Edgelow G W and Co.

670-10 Mulla and M Shivji Bhoja vs Godavari Bai.

499-10 Nanu H. and Co. Daramdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others, Juddah and S.

203-08 Jehangir Mulabai widow vs. Badriprasad Tucaram S A Tyabji.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE INTERRUPTED SALUTE.

The unfortunate error which was marred the effect of the Fleet's first Royal salute at Spithead, was the predominant topic in naval circles, in mail week. There is a strong disposition to regard the incident not as inexcusable blunder so much as an instance of zeal outrunning ordinary care in the intense desire which prevailed to execute every order faultlessly. The error of judgment could not, of course, be allowed to pass without an official inquiry as to why the "Lord Nelson," the Commander-in-Chief's flagship, hauled down the signal to fire a Royal salute before the King's yacht had done so. The unenviable task of ascertaining this devolved upon Captain Edward Villiers of the "Roxburgh", assisted by a gunnery and a signalling officer, in the persons respectively of Lieut. Arthur Johnstone of the "Roxburgh," and Flag-Lieut. Myles Blomfield of the "King Alfred." A naval court of inquiry being a confidential investigation, it would be presumptuous to suggest what transpired, but the hope will be generally expressed that, notwithstanding His Majesty's momentary displeasure, the contretemps will not result in any unpleasant sequel to so auspicious an occasion.

FOUNDATIONS OF COLONIAL FLEETS.

Another link, although not yet a complete one, in the chain of Imperial defence was forged in mail week with the floating of the Clyde-built armoured cruiser "New Zealand," the first vessel of the New Zealand fleet unit to enter the waters. Clyde shipbuilding firms are taking a prominent part in laying the foundations of Colonial Navies. The destroyers "Parramatta" and "yarra" the joint creations of Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton, and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, have already entered the Australian Navy, and the cruiser-battleships "New Zealand" and "Australia" are to be ready for commission in September, 1912. These vessels are practically copies of the "Indefatigable," and a compromise between the "Invincibles" and the "Lion," being faster than the former, but not so powerful as the "Lion," the first 13·5in. gun ship, nor up to her designed speed of 28 knots which in all foreseeable probability will be exceeded by two knots. The launch of the first armoured ship for a Colonial Fleet brings within measurable distance the time when the Empire's daughter Navies under the Commonwealth and Dominion Governments will have developed no inconsiderable amount of strength and vitaliiy.

A GO BETWEEN.

In order to make good the deficiency of Royal Marine officers until such time as the Osborne and Dartmouth trained officers under the new scheme supply the requisite number, sixteen are to be entered for the corps. The following is believed to be a reliable forecast of the lines on which these officers will be trained—Six months' course at Greenwich College in theoretical navigation and mathematics, followed by a period of service in the training ships. After this the young officers will go to Whale Island for a gunnery course, and to the "Vernon" for torpedo instruction. On passing these subjects they will join the Royal Marine divisions to acquire a knowledge of their military duties, after which they will return to Greenwich College for a course in military subjects. This is a distinct and not altogether unacceptable departure from the conditions under which the present officers of the corps were trained.

THE LAST OF THE "DEATH TRAPS."

The last of the old "Admiral" class is about to disappear from the Navy by the inclusion of the battleship "Camperdown" in the list of obsolete vessels to be sold by auction this month. Launched over a quarter of a century ago, the "Camperdown" shared with her sister ships the unenviable reputation of being "death traps." owing to their weak defensive armour and "soft ends." Except for a narrow belt of armour extending over less than half their length, and on the redoubts of the four 13.5 inch (30 calibre) guns, they were practically undefended against shell fire, the 6-inch gun positions being entirely unprotected, and leaving the guns' crews mercilessly exposed, in action. The "passing" of the last of the "Admiral" class is matter for regret only because it means the disappearance of a set of ship names rich in naval history, and the resuscitation of which, as opportunity serves, would give general satisfaction.

THEN AND NOW.

The removal of the "Camperdown" from the list of ineffectives to the shipbreaker's yard instinctively recalls the rapid progress which has been in naval architecture since the "Admiral" class was designed. In a quarter of a century birth has been given to the "Royal Sovereigns" (now on their last legs) "Majesties," "King Edwards," "Lord Nelsons," "Dreadnoughts," and super-"Dreadnoughts." Displacement, as between the "Camperdown" and the "Hercules," has risen from 10,500 to 20,000 tons, speed from 16·5 to 21·5 knots coal capacity from 900 to 2,700 tons; main armament from four 13·5in. (30 calibre) to ten 12in. (50 calibre;) the diameter of the torpedo from 14 to 21in. and the broadside fire from 5,300 to 8,500, while the cost has leaped from £769,000 to one and three-quarter million.

BRAZIL'S MAMMOTH BATTLESHIP.

There are reasons for suspecting that the naval ambition of Brazil to possess the largest warship in the world was somewhat damped down, if it was not entirely extinguished, by the mutiny on board the battleships "Minas Geraes," "St. Paulo," and "Deodora," of the Scouts "Bahia" and "Rio Grande," as well as the naval Battalion. When the present President took office he found that orders had been placed for the building of a battleship of no less than 32,000 tons displacement, which would have been the largest displacement that had ever been reached among the warships of the nations. This vessel, to be named the "Rio-de-Janeiro," is being built by a British firm of shipbuilders at Elswick, but she will not displace 32,000 tons, for her design has been reduced, and the contract consequently revised. Besides having this bequest of exaggerated dimensions for a battleship left on his hands, the new President was also bequeathed a smouldering naval mutiny which broke out a week after he assumed office. With this mutiny he dwelt so firmly and energetically, as well as so promptly, that in a very short time as many as 1,000 of the small personnel of Brazil's Navy were on their way back to their respective States, and other men were recruited to fill their places so rapidly that no serious inconvenience was suffered, neither was the movement of the Fleet greatly hindered or hampered. The incident, however, probably considerably influenced the Government of Brazil in modifying the ambition of their predecessors to build up a navy of modern battleships of the largest dimensions, especially as there were such considerations as that of docking accomodation, as well as the risks to be taken in such an advance in tonnage, which experience had not so far justified. The smaller "Rio-de-Janeiro" is designed to carry 14in. guns, and will be a powerful Fleet unit, notwithstanding the cutting down of her original demensions.

ARMY AND CORONATION HONOURS.

The Army has no reason to complain of the share it has in the Coronation honours list though it is difficult to understand why many prominent and deserving officers have been set aside for promotion in and appointments to the Order of the Bath, while others have been honoured who could have afforded to wait. On what basis the choice has been made so far as the Second and Third Classes of the Order are concerned is not obvious. One tenders one's warmest congratulations to those who have had their services recognised on this auspicious occasion. Yet one is bound to say that there are many who might have been remembered but have not been. That their chance will come goes without saying, but they are nevertheless somewhat chagrined at finding so many comparatively young men put forward while they are doomed to wait and hope for recognition when the next list is prepared and submitted. Up to the last moment the most profound secrecy was observed.

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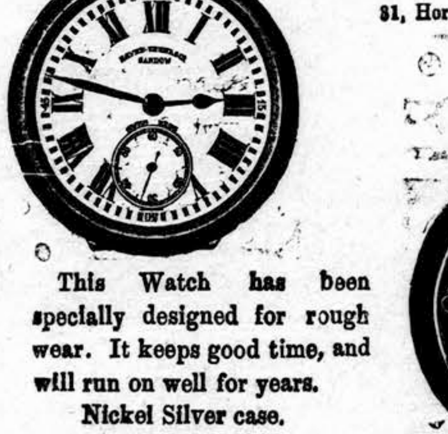

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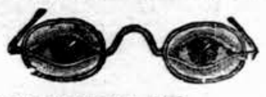

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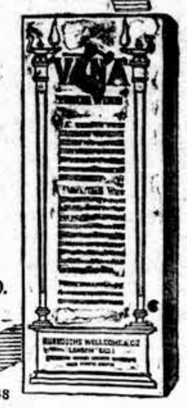

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeen and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

J, W' BREAKEY Government Telegraphs,
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